Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Sets 4 Goals to Avoid Snags at Economic Summit

By H. Erich Heinemann ...

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The United States plans to pursue four main goals when the major industrial de-mocracies hold economic talks later this month, according to a classified memorandum prepared by W. Allen Wallis, undersecretary of

state for economic affairs. The memo indicates that the administration is not planning my major initiatives, however. It also shows that the administration has not dropped its commitment to tighter controls over trade with the

Wallis states that the memo has not on an international blueprint' been "approved in general terms" of expansionary action." The by President Ronald Reagan. The memo asserts that "early and susdocument was made available by a tained economic recovery is essensource outside the government.

port high technology. Page 2.

meeting, as set forth in the memo,

· "Agreement that world economic recovery depends on each country establishing the domestic An accompanying letter by Mr. lationary growth and job creation,

U.S. and Europe Cool To French Reform Call

By Axel Kranse

PARIS - Senior U.S. and West European officials expressed a mix-ture of skepticism and mild interest Tuesday in President François Mitterrand's proposal for calling a "new Bretton Woods" conference to promote international economic

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, addressing a news conference Tuesday evening, described the French president's proposal as "an eloquent statement" of Mr. Mitterrand's views.

Mr. Mitterrand proposed an international meeting to reform the world's monetary system, stabilize exebange rates and promote growth in developing countries during a reception Monday evening for officials attending the anmust ministerial meeting of the Or-ganization for Economic Coopera-tion and Development in Paris. The OECD meeting ended Tues-

Some of those attending from the OECD's 24 member nations also expressed annoyance at the also expressed annoyance at the But Robert D. Muldoon, New One, by finance ministers, manner in which the French leader. Zealand's prime minister, told reshould be on economic policy, and made his proposal during a recepporters Tuesday that he was "very the others, by foreign ministers,

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meeting, and most of us were a tot! Wholes, Mr. Muldoon said, and them highly contentious, is apparamanayed at being kept standing for it is the reason I will be going to early an attempt to avoid political about an hour and a half during support it at a meeting of United controversy of the sort that marred the session."

Nations Conference on Trade and last year's meeting in Versailles.

The consensus of U.S. European Development in Belgrade next and Japanese officials and observements. ers attending the meeting was that Mr. Mitterrand's proposal would not require immediate action; nor was it likely to be discussed in detail at the summit meeting of in-dustrialized nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 28-30.

Answering reporters questions at a news conference, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan of the United States said he did not think the time was "quite right" for call-ing such a conference.

"The French proposal may get

but it is not on our agenda," another senior Reagan administration official said. "It contains some ideas we can agree on, others we have reservations about and some we

simply do not like at all." Mr. Mitterrand and his aides have strongly indicated that the French leader would like to have the conference issues discussed at Williamsburg, although they said Tuesday that they did not expect summit leaders to make decisions

on the proposal. Speaking privately, U.S. officials expressed strong reservations about the French leader's call for a concerted governmental approach to stabilizing world commodity prices and intervening in the currency markets, actions aimed; at what Mr. Mitterrand called "reconstruction of economic order" in the world. But the officials termed "definitely positive" his proposal for accelerating efforts to halt growing trade protectionism. We are approaching all the ideas he proposed very cautiously,

particularly those regarding greater

government involvement in the world economy," a senior U.S. dip-lomatic official said.

We still have important differsis, whereas we view the world as

OECD officials ended their talks agreeing to focus more on mem-ployment. Page 13.

on the verge of economic recov-ery," he added. Otto Lambsdorff, the West Ger-

was "very skeptical" about any governmental move to organize intervention in the currency markets, blaming the present monetary ins-tability on "lack of discipline." Mr. Lambsdorff said that previ-

ous international monetary systems "had not worked effectively," in-"had not worked effectively, including the fixed-exchange rate system launched at the initial Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, conference in July 1944 under the ference in July 1944 under the cabinet officials.

The addition to the customary in addition to the customary in a communique of the summit participants, the memo suggests, there should be three protocols by cabinet officials. tion at the Elysee Palace.

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tial, and avoiding a rebound in in-The principal objectives for the terest rates is important." "Positive steps to fight protec

The Pentagou is seeking to widen tionism, avoid predatory trade its authority over licenses to expractices, resolve outstanding trade problems and pursue greater trade liberalization." Mr. Wallis wrote that "bold moves toward open markets are needed, but are certain to be resisted or so watered down as to lose meaning."

> ples to guide our collective ap-proach to problems of international debt and finance." The more than \$600 billion of debt owed by Third World nations, much of it now being renegotiated, repres-a "potential crisis which need not velop into an actual crisis, provided all participants cooperate.

· Endorsement of the principles governing our future approach to East-West economie relations." As the memo describes it, this means "exerting greater multilater-al control over Soviet acquisition from the West of technologies and ence over concepts and substance products that contribute to Soviet military or strategic capabilities." Efforts of this sort "should become military or strategic capabilities." Efforts of this sort "should become a routine feature" of Western poli-

> The memo was dated March 15. Mr. Wallis has been the head of the American team preparing the way for heads of government of Canada, France, Britain, Italy, Japan, West Germany and the United States to meet in Williamsburg, Virginia, from May 28 to 30.
>
> The memo is apparently being used as a detailed guide for U.S.

Parts of the address by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris also pressed his case with Congress Monday followed Mr. Wallis's lan-

Disagreements remain, for ex-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



A parish priest in Santa Cruz Tlapacoya, Mexico, searched the rubble of his church Monday after a fireworks explosion late Sunday demolished the building, killing 21 persons. Among 153 wounded, 26 were in serious condition. The town, 15 miles from Mexico City, had been celebrating the annual feast of the Holy Cross.

Reagan Meets Security Advisers To Weigh Shift in Talks at Geneva

Ronald Reagan met with his national security advisers Tuesday to consider shifting the American po-sition in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, while the president

The White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, would not comment directly on the meeting but said, "It's indeed possible that we may have modifications" in the U.S. proposal at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks in Geneva.

An administration official, who asked that he not be identified, said the session with the security. advisers "was not a decision-making sessions, soil he added that, by # 856 Massiles Discussed the time talks with the Soviet Union resume, the treaty that Mr. Reagan proposed a year ago may Washington:

**Earner, Michael Geller of the Washington Post reported from Washington:

promises with both the Soviet Un- his advisers is how to change the

lon and Congress — would loosen current U.S. proposal that both restrictions on the number of long-sides reduce their existing forces to WASHINGTON — President restrictions on the number of long-Ronald Reagan met with his na-range missiles that the United States and the Soviet Union can retain and would promote a shift from multi-warbead to single-warhead rockets.

> Mr. Speakes said, "It's likely that these modifications will be in the direction of the Scowcroft commission call for further emphasis on warheads as a unit of account."

The commission, headed by Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force lieutenant-general and former national security adviser, called for deployment of 100 new MX mis-siles, each with 10 warheads, as an interim step in the development of a smaller, single-warhead missile.

850 missiles each,

One option involves increasing the 850-missile level somewhat. Another option, however, is to drop the missile level completely and bave the United States rely instead on the number of missile warbeads in each arsenal as the main measure.

Either way, the idea is to make room for a shift by both the United States and the Soviet Union away from big, multiple-warhead missiles to a new breed of smaller, sin-gle-warhead missiles that would be ess threatening and presumably less tempting to fire in a crisis.

Smaller, single-warhead missile.

Security Council, comprised of top cabinet officers dealing with security Earlier, Michael Getler of The ty issues, Mr. Reagan was scheduled to meet with congressional in Iranian Jails, the Red Cross has leader Officials said he would expend to recister 30 000. After meeting with the National

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

tered an appeal to the belligerents in the Rhodesian civil war, particularly important because the Gulf war has resulted in the cap-

ture of 60,000 prisoners, more than in any international conflict since the war between India and Pakistan in 1971. Approximately 50,000 Iraqis are being held in Iran.

charged both governments with killing and abandoning wounded captives on the field of battle and with refusing to repatriate seriously wounded prisoners, as required by the Geneva Conventions. So far, only four transfers have been arranged since the war began in 1980, involving 228 POWs.

only managed to register 30,000, leaving thousands of Iraqí families The official said that proposed
The key shift under considerations — aimed at comuon in Mr. Reagan's meeting with

plain his approach to the Geneva leaving thousands of Iraqi families in what it called "the agony of un-

Red Cross Says Iran, Iraq Flout Geneva Codes

By Iain Guest

ial Herald Tribine GENEVA - The International Committee of the Red Cross has registered an exceptionally strong protest with the governments of Iran and Iraq over their treatment of prisoners and civilians in the Gulf war, accusing them of "grave and repeated breaches" of the Ge-

neva Conventions. in a statement delivered to the two governments Sunday, but which has not yet been made pub-lic bere, the Red Cross charged Iran and Iraq with killing and mistreating their prisoners, abandon-ing and executing wounded ene-mies on the field of battle, deporting civilians en masse from captured territory and shelling civilians indiscriminately.

"Such aets are in total disregard of the very essence of international humanitarian law," the statement said. Iran signed the four Geneva Conveniences in 1957; Iraq signed them in 1956.

Protests of this kind by the normally discreet Red Cross commit-tee are almost without precedent. In 1974, the agency protested curbs on visits by its delegates to prison-ers held by Israel and the Arab countries, And in 1979, it regis-

This latest move is considered

The Red Cross statement

On balance, the protest was

 During the initial stages of the war. Red Cross delegates were able to visit 7,000 Iraqi POWs on a regular basis, the statement said. These visits then stopped abruptly in May 1982. The Red Cross, it said. "can no longer monitor the treatment of Iraqi prisoners." The statement also expressed concern that its delegates have not been able to visit high-ranking Iraqi officers or foreigners captured while fighting for Iraq.

 On the treatment of Iraqi prisoners in Iran, the statement de-plored "intimidation, outrages against their honor, forced participation in mass demonstrations decrying the Iraqi government." It added that some Iraqi prisoners have been killed in the camps.

In its comments on Iraq, the Red Cross statement said that its dele-gates have been allowed to register 6,800 Iranian prisoners in Iraq and visit them on a regular basis. It complained, however, that several hundred prisoners have apparently been "concealed" from Red Cross delegates. Among those visited, including women and old men, "ill treatment has frequently been ob-

The statement expressed regret that "tens of thousands" of Iranian citizens have been deported by Iraq from border areas, and it com-plained angrily of "indiscriminate and systematic bombardment" of civilians by the fragi forces,

Red Cross officials were not available Tuesday for comment, but an additional concern known to be facing the agency was the continued funding for its operation in the Gulf war. The organization was facing a deficit of 6 million Swiss francs (\$3 million) at the end

There has been some speculation among diplomatie missions here, to which the Red Cross protest was sent on Monday, that the agency's problems in Iran started when hard-liners moved into positions of power in the second half of 1981.

Around that time, a diplomat apparently decided to use fraqi prisoners for purposes of propa ganda and for sowing political discord in Iraq following the war. Both objectives are elearly at odds

Shultz Urges Russians to Back Lebanon Pact vice the Soviets are giving to the Syrians. I have seen an article [by the Soviet news agency Tass] attacking the Israeli-Lebanese agree— in this process directed at the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultant, will press the issue further. B Gemayel Seeks Consensus the Braeli-Lebanese agree— in this received from such Arab By John M. Goshko



President François Mitterrand, left, shaking hands with George P. Shultz, the American secretary of state, after they met for an hour Tuesday in the Elysée Palace in Paris.

Washington Post Service

PARIS - U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz urged the Soviet Union on Tuesday "to get on the side of peace" and use its influence to help bring about withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon. Mr. Shultz made his appeal at a

news conference here after a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Most of the questions were about the peace agreement negotiated by Mr. Shultz last week between Israel and Lehanon. Implementation of the accord

zation to pull their forces out of Lebanon. Israel has made such a withdrawal a precondition for taking its troops ont. However, President Hafez al-Asthe Russians in the Middle East sad of Syria, who has been rebuild-ing his armed forces with Soviet as-

stance, has been sharply critical of the agreement and has refused to say whether be will honor a Lebanese request for removal of all flict.

what role he thought the Russians takes them to urge the Syrians to reason, U.S. officials said that Demight play in settling the Lebanon withdraw just as the Israelis are fense Secretary Caspar W. Wein-

He then noted that the casualties

its civil war and the Israeli invasion would, if applied to the population of the United States, mean a toll of dead and injured "on the order of "I would call on the Soviet Union to take another look and get on the side of peace," Mr. Shultz said,

I can speak for the United States as a country dedicated to peace, depends on the willingness of Syria and I call on the Soviet Union and and the Palestine Liberation Orother countries to show equal dedi-cation. ... Let them come forward and join the peace process." He made clear, however, that he

> peace process, either as a mediator or as part of a larger international approach, such as the short-lived 1978 effort to organize a Geneva conference on the Arab-Israeli con-

willing to withdraw."

ment. So they've made their view countries as Jordan and Egypt. Shortly before the news conference, he conferred with Foreign suffered by Lebanon as a result of

Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq and said the minister had authorized him to say that Iraq also supports the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Iraq and Syria are bitter enemies and rivals for influence within the Arab world. Mr. Shultz also said that, "as I

understand it," Saudi Arabia has endorsed the agreement. He cited the statement made to him Sunday by the Saudi foreign minister. of the agreement. Prince Saud, as Mr. Shultz was completing a visit to Jidda. Prince Saud said then that Syria had always said it would withdraw from Lebanon if asked to do so by the Lebanese government, and asserted that that was still the case. "I have a pretty good idea they'll get asked," Mr. Shultz said of the Syrians.

Despite his hints that the Saudis "I mean they should join others will use their considerable financial Mr. Shultz, who is seeking to in calling for the Syrians to leave support for Syria to influence Mr. mount a campaign of pressure and Lebanon," Mr. Shultz said. "I Assad, there is still much confusion persuasion on Syria, was asked don't think it takes a conference. It about the Saudi position. For that

berger, who arrived in Paris on

ngton Post reported earlier from Beirut: Saying he "will not succumb to Arab blackmail." President Amin Genayel of Lebanon has em-

harked on a wide-ranging campaign to secure outside support and a broad national consensus for the U.S.-mediated accord on Leba-Neither Mr. Gemayel nor his key

advisers have responded publicly to the sharp condemnation of the agreement by Syria, which threatens to block implementation But his actions since the tenta-

tive agreement was reached indi-cated a determination to appeal to both moderate Arab states and major powers, despite opposition by some Arab nations. Mr. Gemayel told a group of

Kuwaiti editors on Friday that be anticipated a "fierce campaign against the agreement, especially because it allowed some Israeli soldiers to remain in southern Lebanon as part of teams that would inspect and supervise border-security

But we will not succumh to Arab blackmail, which could eventually lead to perpetual Israeli The secretary said that, despite Tuesday for a meeting with the presence in southern Lebanon."

Draft Israeli-Lebanese Accord Is Result of 4 Months of Negotiations

OF OF COMPARS The following article is based on reporting by Dannet know, can only carry so much of a load if you will K. Shipler, Thomas L. Friedman and Bernard want it to perform the desired trek. If you want us Gwertzman and was written by Mr. Gwertzman.

New York Times Service PARIS - The draft Israeli-Lebanese agreement on joint security arrangements, which may or may not survive either the outside pressures from Syria or its own fragility, was the result of more than four months of negotiations that reached a turning

point in Beirut last Wednesday. U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz had just asked Lebanon's leaders to accept a final draft that U.S. and Lebanese officials had worked

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the leading Moslem in the Lebanese government, who had been openly worried all-morning about the terms Shultz that the draft agreement contained so many concessions to the Israelis that Lebanon could not

afford to agree to it.

"Mr. Secretary, you are asking us to go on a long journey," Mr. Wazzan hald Mr. Shultz through an interpreter. "In the Arab world, I assume you know the camel is the preferred method for the eventual withdrawal of all foreign troops of transport on a long journey. A camel, you may from Lebanon.

to make this journey, you had better reduce the

That was the third time Mr. Wazzan had threatened to walk out of the talks, Lebanese officials said. At that point, U.S. participants said Monday, they feared Mr. Shultz's diplomatic mission

might collapse. The Lebanese had been agreeing to points one by one," an aide to Mr. Shultz said, "but now they were faced with accepting the whole package. I think they were fired, scared of the Syrian pressure and annoyed at the Israelis for their de-mands. You'd have to say the diplomatic circuits

were overloaded for the Lebanese." Mr. Shultz called for a recess. He and Philip C. been openly worried all morning about the terms. Habib, a U.S. special cavoy in the Middle East, of the accord, grew suddenly angry and told Mr. took Mr. Wazzan aside. In what his aides regarded as an unusual rhetorical flourish for him, Mr. Shultz told Mr. Wazzan that the sides had come to a point of decision in the long negotiations; that the projected accord was hard for some Lebanese to swallow, just as it was for some Israelis; but that it was an agreement that held out the chance Mr. Wazzan hesitated. But eventually, officials tions posed no problem, but there were reports gain an agreement guaranteeing that the northern said, he acknowledged that the Lebanese had infrom Lebanon on Monday that the Israelis were areas of Israel would no longer be threatened with deed agreed to the draft.

II-page agreement, an II-page military annex and apart.
side letters from the United States to both Lebanon and Israel - with him to Israel for a climactic session with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Although Mr. Begin had not met Mr. Shultz before, they seemed to get along well from the

"It was all very proper, like a 19th-century friendship," a U.S. official said. "It was 'Mr. Prime Minister' and 'Mr. Secretary' throughout. But it seemed to work well. I think Begin wanted to give Shultz an agreement if it were at all possi-

In their final session Wednesday night, Mr. Shultz told Mr. Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens that he had brought from Lebanon a final document. He said he could guarantee the Lebanese would sign it, if Israel approved it.
Two days later, the Israeli cabinet approved the

package "in principle" by a vote of 17-2, with some requested "clarifications." Mr. Shulz said

almost immediately afterward that the clarifica-

The Lebanese parliament must give its formal approval, something the Americans hope could morale of President Aram Gemayel, Mr. Wazzan ing in the Arab world, but its own internal politiand Foreign Minister Elie Salem.

The negotiations for the agreement had been dragging on for four months when Mr. Shultz arrived in the Middle East two weeks ago, A senior Israeli official said Monday that the agreement was virtually concluded by the time Mr. Shultz arrived, and probably could have been finished without his intervention, although in not such a short period of time.

Mr. Shultz's arrival, "80 percent of the agreement mechanism. But the two sides were unable to had been negotiated hut "only 5 percent of the agree on details. Many of the problems were sig-

For the Begin government, it was important to

trying to reopen the negotiations through the clar- artillery shells or infiltration. The Israelis also Mr. Shultz took the package - consisting of an ifications. Thus, the agreement could still come hoped for the establishment of a normal political and economic relationship with Lebanon, in effect

breaking Lebanon away from its fellow Arabs. The Lebanese, divided politically and with most occur as early as Tuesday. This would be an an act of their country under occupation, were unable to of defiance toward the Syrians, who have been negotiate very forcefully, particularly in the beginpressing the Lebanese lo reject it. Mr. Shultz flew ming. The very act of negotiating with Israel was a back to Beirut oo Sunday, primarily to bolster the risky move, threatening not only Lebanon's stand-

> cal consensus. "Nothing united the Lebanese leadership more than the negotiations," a U.S. official said Monday, "because it forced them to agree to some ba-

sic decisions." By the time Mr. Shuitz arrived in the Middle East, the Israelis and Lebanese had agreed on the shell of the package, and some specifics, such as Lebanon's ending the state of war with Israel and A senior U.S. official said Monday that prior to Lebanon, as well as some kind of verification the establishment of a security zone in southern

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INSIDE

Afghan rebels were staggered hy heaviest-ever Soviet-sup-ported bombardments. Page 4.

TOMORROW ■ Paleoutologists are deeply divided over whether the primate Lucy actually stood on her two feet 3 million years ago

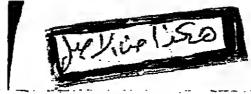
and walked. INSIGHTS

Harry Oppenheimer, intent on strengthening the economic ties binding Johannesburg to Western financial centers, believes more investment and growth are the surest antidotes to racial oppression. Page 8.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ N.Y. stocks closed slightly higher in heavy trading. Page 9.

France has asked the EC for a multibillion-dollar loan 10 finance its deficit. Page 9.



Polish Deputy Premier Is Strongly Criticized In a Soviet Journal

By John Kifner New York Times Service

WARSAW - One of the leading officials in General Wojeiech Jaruzelski's government has been strongly criticized by the Soviet Union, and the attack has introduced a new element of uncertainly into Poland's political situation.

The criticism, in the Soviet journal New Times, was directed at Deputy Prime Minister Mieczysław Rakowski and was the strongest such attack since the imposition of martial law nearly 17 months ago. Informants here said Monday

that the article was a major factor in the indefinite postponing of a long-awaited meeting of the Polish Communist Party leadership scheduled in the next week to thrash out ideological differences.

The Soviet pressure is one of the elements of Poland's current politics — along with a simmering power struggle within the ruling Communist organization, a resurgent opposition in the streets, and the role of the Roman Catholic Church and the upcoming visit by Pope John Paul II — which have led to an uneasy and potentially volatile stalemate.

New Times, a Soviet ideological journal that is published in several languages, said the Polisb party weekly Polityka, founded by Mr. Rakowski, was "allergic to real so-

The article, which criticized a number of Polish officials by name, was seen as strengthening the hand of bard-line, pro-Soviet elements within the Polish Communist Party, many of whom have General Januzelski, the Polish leader, describes as his "economic reforms."

Among the officials attacked by New Times were Andrzej Werhlan, à former Polish Communist Party ideologist: Jerzy Wiatr, a professor who directs the party's Marxist-Leninist Institute; and Daniel Passent, a columnist and editor of Pol-

While much of the maneuvering goes on behind a closely guarded facade, diplomats here discern a number of factions jostling for

In addition to the military men around General Jaruzelski, these include the party outsiders or "civilians," grouped around Mr. Rakowski; pro-Soviet hard-liners such as Tedeusz Grabski, now the Polish amhassador to East Germany; longtime survivors like Foreign

mants here say, are likely to be exacerbated by the new political situation brought about by the success of the call by Solidarity's underground committee for anti-government demonstrations on May 1. the international workers' holiday.

Although the government had

appeared for months to have crushed the Solidarity organization, tens of thousands of people demonstrated in a score of cities on May Day, sometimes clashing with the police. Two days later, thousands took to the streets again.

"Up to now, it appeared that the authorities could rule but not govern," a Western diplomat said. Now, their ability to keep order must be questioned

The role of the Roman Catholic Church, and the impending visit in July of the Polish-born pope, are important factors in the political equation here. Tension in relations between the government authorities and the church has increased in recent days.

gry because last week's wave of demonstrations began at Masses. Church officials are deeply upset at an incident last week when secret police broke into a convent and beat six members of a church group who were aiding jailed Solidarity supporters.

The church hierarchy met after the attack and issued a strongly worded appeal calling for several government actions before the anywhere in the world. pope's visit — amnesty, the full lift-ing of martial law, the restoration of civil rights and jobs lost because of political beliefs.

General Jaruzelski, in a speech over the weekend, said that lasting cooperation with the church would come when it accepted "the socialist state," and complained of priests acting "under the influence of unbridled and-communism or

The political tensions came as the government mounted a major publicity campaign around the eekend convention of what it is touting as a citizens' group that wants to heal the nation's wounds.

Indian Leftists Seek Jail in Bihar Protest

NEW DELHI — Thousands of leftist opposition political workers have voluntarily sought arrest in India's eastern state of Bihar as Minister Stefan Olszowski; party part of a weeklong protest against functionaries with their own interalleged government corruption, the ests to protect; and the security Press Trust of India news agency

divided into several groupings.

The so-called reformist elements within the party, as well as those sympathetic to the now-outlawed Solidarity independent labor union have largely resigned or bear purged.

Rivalries within the party, infor
divided into several groupings.

Official reports from the state capital of Patna said more than said more than said more than said more than boil is for the U.S. to show more flexibility in arms consolidarity independent labor union have largely resigned or bear purged.

Rivalries within the party, infor
divided into several groupings.

Official reports from the state capital of Patna said more than boil is for the U.S. to show more flexibility in arms consolidations of the pessimistic, and some are propose to show more flexibility in arms consolidarity independent labor union have largely resigned or bear purged.

Rivalries within the party, infor
Congress-I Party.

Countries.

Conficial reports from the state capital of Patna said more than boil is for the U.S. to show more flexibility in arms consolidations of the pessimistic, and some are propose to "figure out a way to plug in more officials provided fixes through radical policy adjustments. With growth returning, the U.S. must resist suddent shifts that will once again crowled greater control over Easts.

West economic relations. They fear we want to lead them into economic relations. They fear we want to lead them into economic relations. They fear we want to lead them into economic relations. They fear we want to lead them into economic relations.

A Commerce Department of the recommendations of the "Europeans, however, remain pessimistic, and some are propose to "figure out a way to plug in more officials, the of the coordinations of the "Europeans, however, remain pessimistic, and some are propose to "figure out a way to plug in more officials, the of the coordinations of the exception of the recommendations of the state of the pessimistic, and some are propose to "figure out a way to plug in more officials,



Gerd Heidemann, right, answered newsmens' questions about the faked Hitler diaries on Tuesday at his home in Hamburg. Mr. Heidemann's lawyer, Egon Geis, is at his side.

Pentagon Seeks Authority to Review The government is said to be antry, because last week's wave of Licenses for Export to Free World.

By Michael Schrage

WASHINGTON - In a bid to increase its control over the flow of high technology into Eastern bloc nations, the Defense Department is seeking powers to review export lisenses by U.S. companies that want to sell sensitive technology

ment is seeking veto power over the export of sensitive technology to neutral and allied countries to prevent any diversion of that technology to the communist bloc.

The strategic commodities in-volved include computers, lasers, semiconductors and semiconductor fabrication technology. The Pentagon is authorized to monitor only

U.S. Sets 4 Main Goals For Economic Summit

BISABENA

(Continued from Page 1)

ample, over East-West trade and intervenuon in foreign-exchange markets. But the bope in Washington seems to be to avoid dealing with them at a political level.

One of the main concerns of other nations, Mr. Wallis says, is likely to be that U.S. economic policy, and in particular monetary policy, is not sufficiently expan-sionary. It is probable that all will argue

for increased coordination of (read influence on") U.S. economie policy, some particularly urging inter-vention in exchange markets," the memo says.

Many of the participants are worried about deployment by the United States of intermediaterange nuclear missiles in their

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Sabena's flights to North America all leave

between 11.35 and 13.15 from Brussels, one of

Europe's most compact, convenient and least

20 flights a week deliver you in New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit or Montreal. Early

enough to fly on and arrive just about any-

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He predicts: The other countries (except perhaps Germany) will display skepticism about free in the trade area.

ic warfare. They will want to tem-

"Some may actually advocate a new approach emphasizing 'man-

He said that to complement domestic economic policy, the United States had advocated open international markets for products and capital. "We have resisted international schemes to 'fix' short-term domestic policies, to manage exchange rates, or to reform radically international trade and financial

institutions. "After a painful adjustment, our domestic policies have succeeded in reducing inflation and launching

In effect, the Defense Depart- the direct sale of such technologies to the Soviet Union, Eastern bloc countries and China.

"We would like to be in the loop in potentially risky areas for two reasons," a senior Pentagon official said. "One is to know where the [technology] leaks are coming from. That would be helpful because we have some leverage with local defense ministries. The other is to help us better understand where things are going in the open market. We want to know where

the technology is headed."

Licenses to export high technology to countries outside the communist bloc are processed by the Commerce Department, which does not want daily Pentagon over-sight, administration officials said.

The technologies are checked against a list of so-called "strategic commodities" that the Pentagon helps compile before the licenses are approved or rejected.

According to the Department of Commerce, the Pentagon reviews roughly a third of the approximately 8,000 foreign export applications to communist bloc countries. License applications to the free world numbered 63,889 in 1981, and the Defense Department's move could quintuple the applications under its review, according to one expert.

The Pentagon now tracks the sales of high technology into the Eastern bloc through the Coordinating Committee, a NATO group that assesses before export what technologies are or are not critical for strategic superiority. According to a senior Pentagon official, the

cial said Monday that the Jackson Amendment of 1974 restricts the Pentagon to direct review of hightechnology sales to the communist contends that the amendment permis oversight of free-world li-censes. Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for national security and architect of the Pentagon's technology-transfer policy, drafted the Jackson Amendment in Henry M. Jackson, the Democratic chator from Washington state.

Lawrence Brady, assistant secrelary of commerce for trade administration, said that the Pentagon had "asked to see commodities in some sensitive areas," adding that "defense has a legitimate role in the licensing effort." Mr. Brady said, however, that the precise nature of that role had not yet been

A Defense Department official said he did not expect the Penta-gon's participation in the review process to create additional delays, as some have warned.

"Imposing an additional review layer, no matter how efficient, will increase the already serious delays

Heidemann Fired Over Hitler Hoax

Dealer in Stuttgart Is Named as Source

By Paul Taylor

BONN - The West German reporter who obtained the fake Hitler diaries was fired Tuesday, and the publisher of Stern magazine said the documents came from a Stuttgart dealer who claimed to have connections to high-ranking East Germans.

The dismissal of Gerd Heidemann. 51, who had worked for Stern for 32 years, was announced Tuesday by a spokesman for the Hamburg-based publication. The magazine filed a fraud suit against Mr. Heidemann on Monday, three days after West German officials said the 62-volume "diary" was an obscient Forger.

obvious forgery.

Mr. Heidemann had claimed the documents survived a 1945 plane crash in what is now East Germany. At a news conference Tuesday in Hamhurg, he insisted he had acted in good faith and said he had acted in good faith and said he had realized no financial gain in the affair. But he again refused to name the source of the papers.

Henri Nannen, the publisher of Stern, said Tuesday in Bonn that the magazine had learned the document.

ments came from a man named Konrad Fischer, who deals in Nazi memorabilia.

Mr. Nannen said Mr. Fischer had claimed to have received the material from a relative, purportedly a general in the East German Army. "In fact, he turns out to he a railway station porter" in East Germany, Mr. Nannen said. He said he believed East Germa-

ny had planted the papers in the West to create political unrest, but he gave no evidence for the accusation. East Germany has denied any involvement in the forgery. Gerd Schultehillen, the chairman

of Stern's publishing house, said the magazine paid 9 million Deutsche marks (about \$3.7 million) for the documents.

Several historians told Reuters that Mr. Fischer had offered them other material purportedly written by Hitler, including volumes of what were claimed to be his diaries. Joachim Fest, a well-known West German biographer of Hitler, said he was one of those who had been offered material by Mr.

U.S. Weighs Shift in Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

In the last two weeks, Mr. Reagan has been pressed by several senators and representatives to re-

the commission's findings. The present U.S. proposal calls or the United States and the Sovit Union to reduce their nuclear varheads to 5,000 each, down from over the way security would be inthour 7,500 now, and to limit the for the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce their nuclear 1974, when he was an aide to the. warheads to 5,000 each, down from about 7,500 now, and to limit the numbers of missiles to 850.

The Soviet Union currently has about 2.350 land- and submarinebased missiles, while the United States has about 1,600.

The commission called on the administration to change or climinate those missile numbers because they provide an incentive to put as many warheads as possible on a single missile and thus detract from any move to less-threatening single-warbead missiles

The panel and about a dozen lawmakers who have written to Mr. Reagan about the recommendation are all strong supporters of devel-opment of a small missile for the 1990s that would eventually succeed the 10-warhead MX, sched-uled to be deployed in 1986. These in free world license approvals," uled to be deployed in 1986. These contended Donald Weadon, an international lawyer for several high-the administration's enthusiasm for the small-missile program.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Chernenko Out of Soviet Hospital

MOSCOW (AP) - Konstantin U. Chernenko, a political rival of the Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, was recently hospitalized with pneumonia, but was released from the hospital Friday, a woman at his office said

Mr. Cherenko. 71. has not been seen in public since March 30. He has missed four major public appearances, which prompted speculation that he had lost a power struggle with Mr. Andropov.

Hu Arrives in Belgrade for Talks

BELGRADE (UPI) - China's Communist Party leader. Hu Yaohang traveled from Romania to neighboring Yugoslavia Tuesday on a trip underlining Beijing's support for the two independent-minded communist countries.

Mitja Ribicic, president of nonaligned Yugoslavia's Communist Party, welcomed Mr. Hu, who arrived in Belgrade on a five-day visit front

In Bucharest, Mr. Hu completed talks with the president and parts leader. Nicolae Ceausescu, on bilateral relations and major international questions. The two leaders reaffirmed their stands that interparty relations should be based on the mutual respect for the autonomy, equality and independence of each party.

Plan for 9 New West Bank Posts

JERUSALEM (UPI) - Nine new sentlements will be established near the occupied West Bank town of Hebron as part of an ambinous project

to move 100,000 Jews to the disputed region by 1986. Ze ev Ben Yousel a spokesman for the World Zionist Organization, said Taesday.

Mr. Ben Yousel said that the proposal for the mine rural outposts in the Hebron hills would be presented to the Israeli cabinet ministerial settlement committee for approval later this month. He said that four settlements already existed in the Hebron hills region and that six were under various stages of construction. The nine new settlements, be said, were to be completed within the next three years.

Czechs Bar N.Y. Times Reporter

ZURICH (NYT) - A correspondent for The New York Times has been barred from entering Czechoslovakia for refusing to allow security

officials at the Prague airport to inspect his personal address book. The correspondent, Henry Kamm, chief of the Rome bureau of The Times, told the Czechoslovak officials Monday that to allow the book to he inspected would be an infringement of the right of privacy and violate a journalist's duty not to disclose potential sources or contacts. The book, Mr. Kamm said, contained no references to his Czechoslovak con-

Mr. Kamm had been issued a 10-day visa by the Czechoslovak Embassy in Rome to write an article on Milos Forman, who is directing the film version of "Amadeus." The filming is taking place in Czechoslovalcia. It is Mr. Forman's first movie in his native country since he left in 1968 and

Thatcher Cancels Washington Trip

LONDON (Reuters) - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has canceled a planned visit to Washington from May 26 to May 28 because of the forthcoming British election, according to a statement released by her

But she left open the possibility of attending the seven-nation economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, from May 28 to May 30. Tuesday's statement said that a decision on British representation at the meeting would be made later.

Mrs. Thatcher had been due to visit Washington prior to the summit meeting to confer with President Ronald Reagan and to receive an award for encouraging Anglo-American cooperation.

For the Record

LISBON (UPI) — Mário Soares, the Socialist Party leader, and his Social Democratic counterpart, Carlos Mota Pinto, met Tuesday to start negotiations on the formation of a coalition government following a

general election 15 days ago.

MADRID (Renters) — A Madrid court issued a warrant Tuesday for the arrest of José Maria Ruiz Mateos, former head of Spain's largest private holding group, Rinnasa, after he failed to answer two summonses. to testify on charges of fraud in the company, a court official said. The government took over Rumasa in February, citing financial irregularities.

SUNDSVALL, Sweden (Reuters) - The Swedish Navy has scaled down its hunt for two foreign submarines it said it had been searching for for 13 days off this northern port, a defense staff spokesman said Tuesday. He said the navy believed the vessels had left the area.

Israeli-Lebanese Accord ommendation that the White House "reasess" its strategic-arms proposal to bring it into line with the commission. Stational Continued from No. 1

racis originally had proposed five fixed outposts with several hun-dred soldiers remaining behind af-ter the main Israeli forces were withdrawn. This was eventually dropped and the Israelis substituted the idea of joint patrols with the Lebanese, in which Israelis could

seek out guerrillas in southern Leb-Another option proposed by the Israelis was that Major Saad Had-dad, who commanded an Israelibacked Christian militia in southern Lebanon, remain in charge of that force to protect the borders. His force, they told Mr. Shultz, would include Israeli military ad-

These proposals were unacceptable to the Lebanese because they suggested a continuing Israeli military presence and interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

The compromise he finally pur forth, and which was accepted by the two sides, included the follow-

Israeli intervention in southern ractis, commanded by Lebanese sought by the Israelis.

Assuming the Lebanese parliament formally approves the draft infractions.

· Actual combat roles in souththe Lebanese Army, but to ease the Syrian withdrawal. Israeli concerns about the effecnese troops charged with rooting out guernillas.

borders" for goods and people. The Lebanese, alraid of reaction in the Arab world, were reluctant to go that far. Instead, there is agreement for passage between the two countries at two designated entry points. Specific negotiations on fu-ture relations will begin within six months after a withdrawal of Israeli forces begins.

In the meantime, discussions about current trade and travel will be handled by the Joint Liaison Committee, which will have representatives of Lebanon, Israel and the United States. But all decisions of the committee must be unanimous, giving Lebanon a veto in • The Lebanese wanted the

United States represented on all joint committees and subcommittees to offset the Israelis. The Isracis said they did not think that was necessary. Under the compro-United States to any committee meeting. The Lebanese have said they will extend a permanent myi-United States has agreed to accept it on a permanent basis. On the issue of Major Had-

To overcome the problem of dad, Mr. Shultz secured the agreement of Mr. Gemayel to appoint Lebanon, Mr. Shultz proposed that him as the officer in charge of inthere be up to eight joint 'verifica-tion' teams of Lebanese and is-south, but not as commander, as telligence and anti-terrorism in the

agreement, the next step for the ern Lebanon would be reserved for get Arab and other backing for 3

Mr. Shultz said Sunday it was intiveness of the Lebanese, the U.S. conceivable that this can happen special Forces, known as the without a U.S. official flying Green Berets, will be in charge of around the Middle East. The most training two companies of Leba- likely candidate is Mr. Shultz himself, but be said, "I am not bidding for the job.



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and organized crime.

tion's military buildup and called on Congress to approve money for construction of the MX missile this

"We are not building missiles to fight a war," Mr. Reagan said. "We are building missiles to preserve

commitment to arms control, and Mr. Reagan said he would pursue "vigorous arms control" along with

Rejection of the MX funds, he said, "will have dealt a blow to our national security that no foreign power would ever have been able to accomplish."

On the role of government, Mr. Reagan said that in 1776, "the source of government's excess was the Crown's abuse of power and its attempt to suffocate the colonists

"In our own day," he continued, "the danger of too much state powor has taken subtler-but no less dangerous forms. Out of the best of intentions, government has intervened in areas where it is neither



Salvadoran troops unload an empty coffin in the town of El Zapote, northeast of San Salvador, after more than 50 soldiers died in clashes with guerrillas in the area.

Salvador Accord Eludes House Panel

By Martin Tolchin New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Democrats on the House: Foreign Affairs Committee, divided over military

mise at a 90-minute meeting.

The dispute Monday involved the question of requiring presidential certification that El Salva-dor had taken specific steps to end buman rights violations and to negotiate unconditionally with the Salvadoran rebels. A Foreign Affairs subcom-mittee approved such certification as a condition for the \$86.3 million that the administration seeks for El Salvador in the 1984 fiscal year, which be-

aid to El Salvador, were unable to reach a compro-

gins Oct. 1. But some committee members would merely require that El Salvador prepare a plan containing objectives satisfactory to the Congress. They contended it was unrealistic to expect the Salvadoran government to have taken specific steps in time to receive the additional U.S. aid.

A proposed compromise would provide half the financing immediately and the remainder after six months, pending El Salvador's submission of a plan. If Congress found the Salvadoran response unsatisfactory, it would have 30 days to cut off sid under a veto by both houses. The compromise was proposed by Representative Dante B. Fascell of Florida, the committee's second-ranking Democrat, who is author of the plan that would require objectives rather than specific steps.

Democrat who was the author of the plan to require presidential certification, said he would ac-

rebels and that aid be conditional on approval by both Houses rather than be subject to their possi-

As approved by the Foreign Affairs subcommit-tee, additional aid to El Salvador would be conditional on presidential certification that the Salvadoran government had initiated an unconditional dialogue with the rebels, unless the rebels refused to participate; had ended the abduction and slayings of dissidents; had made progress on land redistribution; and had begun the trials of those accused of killing four American churchwomen and two labor officials.

Troops Approach Town

Salvadoran government forces advanced Mon-day to within about three miles (4.8 kilometers) of the town of Cinquera, which was overrun Sunday by guerrillas, United Press International reported from San Salvador.

Colonel Roberto Rodriquez Murcia, commander of the garrison in nearby Sensuntepeque, led a force of about 800 men toward Cinquera, which was being beld by an estimated 600 guernillas. Cin-quera is 20 miles northeast of San Salvador and near a major bydroelectric dam.

Government artillery was fired throughout the day Monday on suspected guerrilla positions from the town of Tejutepeque, while U.S. supplied A-37 jets flew bombing raids, reporters in the area said. Colonel Rodriquez Murcia, interviewed in Tejuobjectives rather than specific steps.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York in Cerro de Mesas and 36 more in Conquera. He

said 16 guerrillas had been killed in villages just south of Cinquera. The rebels clandestine Radio Venceremos said cept the compromise with two exceptions; that the president certify that El Salvador had begun efforts toward an "unconditional dialogue" with the wounded in and around Cinquera.

Destroyed Economy, Reagan Says By Steven R. Weisman Mr. Reagan's speech was what New York Three Service: ASHLAND. Ohio.— Food imps, the minimum wage, federal ban renewal and the entire array ban renewal and the entire array and the entire array of 1960. Mr. Reagan originally sought an increase of 10 percent but apparation in new taxes next year without endangerently oow is willing to accept the increase of 10 percent but apparation in new taxes next year without endangerently oow is willing to accept the increase in military a compromise Republican bedget of ferred by the Senate majority leader. Howard H. Baker Jr. Republican bedget of ferred by the Senate majority leader. Howard H. Baker Jr. Republican of Tennessee, and the chairman of the Budget Committee. Pete V. Domenici. Republican of the Sudget Committee. Peter V. Domenici. Republic U.S. Social Programs of 1960s Destroyed Economy, Reagan Says

ASHLAND, Ohio - Food stamps, the minimum wage, federal urban renewal and the entire array of Great Society programs enacted in the 1960s destroyed the U.S. economy and made Americans poorer than they were 15 years ago, occording to President Rouald

In a speech here Monday, Mr. the board.
Reagan also likened the rise of government programs in the last 50 years to the "abuse of power" by King George III of England that brought on the American Revolu-

. Mr. Reagan made one of his broadest philosophical attacks on modern government since taking office in the speech at the John M. Ashbrook memorial dinner. Mr. Ashbrook, a conservative who represented this north-central Ohio area in Congress for 22 years, died

The president said "the central political error of our time" was the Democrats' view that "government and bureaucracy" were "the primation of the president of the primation of the president of the president of the president of the primation of the president of the primation of the president of the primation of ry vehicle for social change."

Speaking of crime, Mr. Reagan deplored the "steadily shrinking" number of federal personnel devoted to law enforcement and said his administration had "reversed this trend" by adding investigators and prosecutors to combat drug abuse

He also defended his administra

the peace."

The president spoke as White House officials said he was prepar-ing for meetings with congressional skeptics this week on the MX program. Several in Congress have questioned the administration's "the modernization of our strategic

with its overbearing demands.

the mass of Americans."

The president made no specific references to the difficulties he is having even among Republicans in

time" but had lived to see conservatism become "the dominant force in American political and intellec-

proposal to limit federal government by enting programs across the board.

Mr. Reagan's talk was an occasion for him to touch his philosophical roots in a small Middle Western town — where his motor-cade was greeted warmly by bundreds of residents lining the streets and the streets of residents lining to Washington to a like-minded audience at a fund-raiser for the new line. dience at a fund-raiser for the new for more battles with Congress John M. Ashbrook Center for Pubover the particulars of his conserlic Affairs at Ashland College, a varive spending and military prosmall liberal arts school.

Justice Powell Urges Action to End 'Intolerable' Backlog on Death Row

Washington Post Service marks by a justice WASHINGTON — Ching an the death penalty. "intolerable" backlog of more than 1,000 prisoners on death row, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. of the U.S. ry vehicle for social change.

Supreme Court has urged the courts and Congress to end the propriate for an increased federal long delays and repetitive appeals role: national security and crime that he said have stalled implementations. tation of capital punishment sea-

> If the death penalty cannot be prepared for delivery to a confer-

most discerning.

marks by a justice on the subject of

Justice Powell placed part of the blame on resourceful defeuse law-yers who, he said, take "every advantage of a system that irrational-"The primary fault lies with our permissive system," he said, "that both Congress and the courts toler-

petitions, in which prisoners pro-test their sentences or convictions

implemented more efficiently. Jus-dice Powell said Monday, states consider legislation to "inhibit un-should abolish it. His comments, limited filings" of habeas corpus ence of judges of the 11th U.S. Circust their sentences or convictions cuit Court of Appeals, were among long after exhausting the regular the strongest off-the-bench re-

Insurgency in Colombia Is at a Crucial Juncture

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service FLORENCIA, Colombia Aquilino Torrez was working his tiny plot in a jungle river settlement near here one day in 1981 when a column of the M-19, a leftist guerrilla group, came and plucked him up.

A commercial plane hijacked by the insurgents and packed with arms had just crash-landed in the jungle nearby, and the M-19, Mr. Torrer said, "needed people to un-

"They said it would only be two days' work," Mr. Torrez said in the raspy, shurred Spanish of this region's poor farmers. "But then the Army came with the repression, and they knew who had gone along. I was afraid to go back." In this way, Mr. Torrez, 38, a

notion of politics, became one of country of lives and development for more than 25 years.

peasant with a family of six and no

There are about 3,000 armed guerrillas operating through the administration is sharply reducing noting the administration is sharply reducing administration is sharply reducing to receive support from Cuba and Libbya. But the Reagan administration is sharply reducing the context of the north of bere, is seeking to transfer the 1983 military aid it earmarked for Colombia to El Salvador, Honduras and Costagnary and in this wild region of cargena's share of the lucrative stemmed from its bostile meteoric arguma's share of the lucrative stemmed from its bostile meteoric and sharing the extra that the move them, the offination so the distance in the unit of the extra space against pressure against necession to apply economic making the content of the order in the unit of the same and sharing the extra space against necessary. In Managua, t vador. And in this wild region of caragua's share of the lucrative mountains and jungle, the history U.S. sugar trade, worth an addi-

chance to start over.

Mendez, the mayor of Florencia ments, including most of the M-19. Many, he said, have been put to recently announced their imention work in municipal programs to relate to returo to war. Since the amnesty buy land under one of the new pacification programs.

The effort to pacify Florencia and the sprawling Caqueta department around it is part of a nation—tilla groups in the region around florencia's archbishop. José Luis Meanwhile, many ke ficials, contemptuous of two work in municipal programs to recently announced their imention work in municipal programs to repair schools and build new roads, funded by part of a \$240-million, have called for a truce. Many community that the civilian officials contemptuous of the many ke ficials, contemptuous of the part of a schools and build new roads, funded by part of a \$240-million, have called for a truce. Coaxed by Mr. Valencia and ciliatory guerrillas will be the two extremes.

of violence is reaching a potentially wide program that has become Florencia each with 60 to 80 fight. Serna, several of the guerrilla crucial juncture.

both the centerpiece of President ers under a decentralized comfronts have continued to support

ing army, thousands of cattlemen, and economic reforms.

al amnesty has been extended to guerrillas both in the field and in peace commission in September by church-based human rights and has since pushed a program of workers of acting arbitrarily and to steady jobs.

farmers and poor peasants like Mr. The results have been mixed, ian deaths at the hands of the army Torrez are being offered a slim. While many guerrilla leaders at between late 1979 and mid-1982.

inner to start over.

First accepted the program and Mayor Valencia said he has a file

"It is the first step in a long procurbed their violent activities, macess." said Nelson Valencia jor sectors of the armed move- las who have accepted the amnesty.

acre of land or head of cattle.

the jails.

Once trapped between aggressive guerrilla fronts and the avengsive guerrilla fronts and the avengleaders and wide-ranging political

human rights of acting arbitrarily and to steady jobs.

At the same leaders are leaders have the same leaders have

Under a major oew program.

Belisario Betancur's Conservative mand. Cattlemen taking refuge in publicly the new reform programs millions of dollars in government and a potential model for other Latin American counition this area, and an uncondition-

At the same time, some guerrilla leaders have threatened new offen-12 say they documented 164 civil-sives and overtly sought to undermine the peace efforts. In Fehruary, a faction of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces am-

bushed a military convoy. Meanwhile, many local army officials, contemptuous of the amnesty program, have continued efforts

to light even those guerrillas who have called for a truce. Many community leaders fear

that the civilian officials and con-

meeting on the complaint and set no date for a resumption of discus-

sion. Nicaragua appeared to be pressing for a vote in the curtent round of debate, however.

the thousands swept up in Colombia's seemingly endless guerrilla wars. The conflicts bave bled this U.S. Reduces Nicaragua's Sugar Quota 90%

Senate Refuses to Cut Reagan Military Plan

WASHINGTON — The Senate bigger government," he said bigger government, he said.

The Senate also voted Tuesday a defeated on a tie vote Tuesday a Democratic amendment to set the to put aside, or effectively kill, two 1984 military budget increase at 6.5 amendments sponsored by Senator percent, midway between what David H. Pryor, Democrat of Ar-President Ronald Reagan wants kansas.

One, rejected 74-21, would have

rives approved. The 48-48 vote left undeter-mined what the Senate will do. ton of nuclear warheads. The both on military spending for the other, defeated 79-18, would have next several years and on an over-

all federal budget for 1984.

Senators Henry M. Jackson,
Democrat of Washington, and Sam
Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, proposed the amendment, which would have set the growth in military spending at 6.5 percent for 1985 and 5 percent for 1986.

The Baker-Domenici substitute

The Democratic-controlled wmaker had been "ahead of his House voted a 4-percent increase when it approved its version of the

1984 budget in March Senate Republican leaders, backed by Mr. Reagan, stood firm in support of their compromise plan, which also would preserve the president's 10-percent income tax cut scheduled for July 1 despite Democratic and moderate Repub-

lican efforts to limit the reduction. Five moderate Republican senators have submitted a compromise 1984 budget plan to Mr. Domenici that would raise \$14 billion in new taxes next year and bold the increase in military spending to 6 percent. It was similar to a plan proposed Monday by the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd,

Democrat of West Virginia.
Following a Republican caucus,
Mr. Domenici said, "We made
some progress, but it's hard to
quantity it."

A Republican leadership aide said many Republicans at the caucus urged the moderates to in-troduce their budget plan and put it up for a vote. Apparently, the theory was that a defeat of that proposal might create more sup-port for the leadership compro-

At the White House, Mr. Reagan, in remarks broadcast to business groups in 42 cities, restated his opposition to any change in the scheduled tax cut. "I'm digging in my heels against those who would put us back on a dead-end

stemmed from its hostile rhetoric against Washington, its alleged military backing for guerrillas in El Salvador and its unwillingness to take part in talks to ease tensions

in Central America.
The U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua, Anthony Quainton, told the ministry that the annual import from Nicaragua would be cut from 51,789 tons to 6,000 beginning Oct.

U.S. Determination Seen Earlier, Lou Cannon and Margot Hornblower of The Washington Post reported from Washington;

The action against Managua is considered more of a warning than One, rejected 74-21, would have considered more of a warning than cut 52 billion from the Energy Desugar earnings were only 3 percent

of Nicaragua's export sales.
Beyond the economic consequences, the action was seen as a trimmed \$1.5 billion in spending demonstration of the president's resolve in Central America. Mr. Reagan bas chafed against last week's action by a House commit-tee, which voted to cut off U.S.

ties in the region.

The Foreign Affairs Committee in six weeks. reported out a resolution calling on

tional \$14 million to them, the offi- Mr. Reagan to provide more infor- without a resolution or a vote. On mation on U.S.-financed covers ac- Tuesday, the council canceled its The decision to apply economic livities in Nicaragua. The commit-pressure against Nicaragua was tee is to vote Thursday on the reso-made by the National Security lution approved last week by the Council, they added, and endorsed Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to cut off U.S. funds

> Last week, the intelligence panel gave a negative recommendation to the resolution calling for more information.

The committee acted after receiving a warning from Powell A. Moore, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, who wrote that the resolution was "unnecessary and potentially disrup-tive to an established system of information-sharing that has proven to be munually beneficial to the ex-

ecutive and legislative branch." ■ Security Council Debate

Nicaragus went before the Security Council again Monday with its case that Mr. Reagan's admission of support for anti-Sandinist "freedom lighters" constitutes "a declaration of war" and a violation of international law. The Vicabian of international law, The Washington Post reported.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Na-tions, contended that "there is oo American invasion of Nicaragua. The problem for Nicaragua is Nicaragua. In Nicaragua, Nicaragu-ans are lighting Nicaraguans."

support for anti-Sandinist guernals in Nicaragua, calling the move "irresponsible" and charging that it would handcuff the executive Nicaragua's foreign minister, asserted that Mr. Reagan's "confessions" at his news conference cautiously on its own course of Wednesday gave the Sandinists an questioning administration activiopening to bring its case to the Se-curity Council for the second time

The last debate ended Monday

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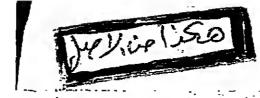


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Foreigners on Corfu **Face Loss Of Property**

Greek Court Ruling Against Briton Annuls 14-Year-Old Purchase

By Bruce Clark

CORFU. Greece - Foreigners with properties oo this island may face the prospect of losing them after the sale of a villa to a British banker was annulled last month by Greece's Supreme Court

The decision has prompted a lively debate among locals about whether a mass exodus of foreigners would help or hurt their inter-

Last month, the Supreme Court declared void the purchase 14 years ago by the British banker, Jacob Rothschild, of a magnificent prop-

crty oo Corfu's coast.

Like many foreigners here, Mr.

Rothschild had set up a Greek
holding company to buy the land. so as to get around a law of 1927 that forbids foreigners to acquire property in border areas. Corfu is close to Albania.

The heirs of the man who sold the property successfully sued to have the sale annulled. They said that as the holding company was controlled by foreigners, it had no more right to buy land here than would a foreign individual.

In the opinion of lawyers on both sides of the case, the court decision sets a precedent for other locals who sold properties to foreigners to elaim them back.

About 1,000 foreigners have acquired property here to the last 20

years, according to local estimates. They include Britons, Americans and West Germans, who either set up Greek holding companies, like Mr. Rothschild. or put a nominal lawyer, in order to circumvent the

and of Constantine Nathanail, law-

be almost certain of success if he

They also believe that any former owner who challenged the legality of the "nominee" method would stand a fair chance of win-

with a tenfold increase to local land values over the last decade, most former owners have a strong inceptive to reclaim.

For the present, Mr. Rothschild remains the legal occupant, though not the owner, of the villa. His oppoornis are now expected to start a separate eviction procedure which could take up to four years.

But already there is intense specland's foreign community.

An English representative of the Rothschild family, interviewed at

the villa, said they were dismayed at the prospect of losing a house, originally a dilapidated olive farm, that they had devoted much time. effort and resources to improving. Opinion among those native to Corfu is divided.

Mr. Nathanail said that the pur-chase of property by foreigners has created acute social problems by forcing up land values.

"Take the case of a young man who inherits a strip of land," Mr. Nathanail said, "He may say its normal value would be about

200,000 drachmas (\$2,400). But the tax assessor could point 10 foreigners up the road who had paid a million drachmas for a similar strip and charge inheritance taxes oo the larger amount.

The island's tourist industry, on majority shareholding in the hands the other hand, is troubled about of a Greek nominee, often their the effect of the Rothschild case on Corfu's image abroad. Tourism normally provides about 90 per-In the opinion both of Pericles cent of the island's revenues and is Karidas, Mr. Rothschild's lawyer, expected to do badly this year.

Those people came here in yer for the other side, any local good faith, bringing employment who sold his property to a foreignand foreign exchange," said the manager of a luxury hotel.

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The Polish primate, Cardinal Josef Glemp, consecrated a monument in Prudnik to Cardinal Stefan Wyszinski, Polish church leader for 32 years until his death in 1981.

Poland Says Meeting of Walesa, Other Union Leaders Was Illegal

ion freedom and reinstatement to

jobs of workers imprisoned or fired

Responding to questions, Mr. Urban called those at the meeting "political activists," not unionists,

and said activities of this type are

WARSAW — The Polish govern-ment charged Tuesday that Leeb Walesa, the former Solidarity leader, and his aides are "political ac-rivists" engaged io illegal activities. Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, termed their clandes-

tion meeting to Warsaw during the weekend an "organizational meeting" banned uoder martial law. After the meeting, Mr. Walesa was placed under heavy police guard and more than 12 aides were

temporarily detained. But Mr. Urban told a news conference that "no complaints of a legal nature have been advanced against anybody" at the meeting. Mr. Walesa and others at the

said a copy of the appeal to parlia-ment also was sent Monday to the meeting drafted a letter, which has out been made public, appealing to the parliament on Monday for un-Roman Catholic episcopate.

activities mentioned. To arrange a meeting of a later date, per-immediate, which will be treated

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est cooperation among the out-lawed unions since they were suspended and then banned under It was signed by Mr. Walesa and Solidarity advisers Jacek Merkel, Jan Rusinek and Bogdan Stelmach, Also signing were Bogdan Fin-towski and Michal Zurawski of the REPRESENTATION REPRESENTATION

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short-lived government liberalization that permitted creation of Solidarity in August 1980. They had ity, which claimed 9.5 million

illegal.
This type of organizing has led the appropriate institutions of public order in Poland to take actions On Tuesday, the Gdansk Communist Parry daily, Glos Wybrzeza, stepped up its campaign against Mr. Walesa's priest, the aimed at clearing up the circum-stances under which they were tak-Reverend Henryk Jankowski, accusing his parents of active supen, because their aim is to prevent this type of activity from disruptport of Nazi Germany and his faing public order," he said. ther of serving in Hitler's army.

But Mr. Urban said: "In general Walesa aides, who declined to be relations between the church and identified in protect their safety. the state are rather good." He said that the dominant theme

of current negotiations is the visit The letter represents the broadnext month of Pope John Paul II. This good working relationship in preparation for the visit of the pope creates a good basis for coop-

eration in the future," be said. "Many personal contacts and planes of cooperation are being developed.

However, he refused to comment on investigations into the attack, autonomous unions, Antoni Lopa- allegedly by plainclothes police-ta and Jan Trynkowski of the men, on Warsaw's St. Martin's teachers union and Albin Mercel Church convent, which serves as an and Jan Simon of the branch aid center for imprisoned political

2 Scientists Uncover **Extinction of Species**

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Researchers have found evidence of the sudden extinction of several prehistoric life forms in the sea 650 million years ago including the disappearance of three-quarters of the plankton, ac-

The Associated Press

OSLO - For the fourth time in modern history the 155-seat Storting, the Norwegian national assem-bly, has turned down a proposal to abolish the monarchy and set up a

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cording to a National Science Foundation report released Tuesday. Plankton, composed of single-

cell plant and animal species, dom-inated life on Earth at the time. About 70 percent of algae spocies disappeared, and almost all protozoan life was wiped out in the Norway Rejects Republic event, including all the most com-plex creatures living near the sea surface, said Andrew H. Knoll of Harvard University, who discovered the extinction along with

Gonzalo Vidal of the University of Lund to Sweden. The algae that disappeared were spherical, one celled plants with a variety of spiked, knobbed or otherwise "decorative" surfaces, Mr. Knoll said. The protozoa were larger and came in a variety of shapes. At that time the Earth was inhabited only by one-celled life forms, including bacteria, protozoa

and algae. The extinction of these plankton species came during an era of glacial expansion, and Mr. Knoll speculates that the movement of the glaciers may have caused it.

Of the approximately 40 species of algae then existing, 34 vanished in the incident, and virtually all the half-dozen protozoan forms of the sea disappeared from the fossil record for 100 million to 150 mil-

Until oow, the earliest known mass extinction of species was 450 million years ago, when many spe-cies of shell-covered marine animals disappeared.

The evidence for the mass ex-

tinction of 650 million years ago came from the analysis of sedimentary rocks from several locations, including Scandinavia, the Baltic region and Greenland.

Extinctions are a fact of evolu-

tionary life." Mr. Knoll said. "The fossil record clearly shows that run or swum on the Earth during its history no longer exist."

Mitterrand Slips Manhattan apartment. In Voters' Poll

The Associated Press

PARIS - If new presidential day, 23 percent of those who voted for President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, two years ago would not do so again, according to a poll 1924 as a consultant to personnel coming to the United States. She

whose ballots helped to elect Mr. Mitterrand on May 10, 1981, by a Man Dies in Swiss Blast margio of nearly 3 percent of the

According to the poll, 62 percent REINACH, Switzerland - An

Ballot Is Seen as Test For Plans for Reform

Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — Brisk voting was reported Tuesday in three vital South African by-elections in which the electorate has its first chance to comment on controversial government proposals for re-

Election officials said that in some areas almost 50 percent of eligible voters had cast ballots by lunchtime and an unusually high turnout was expected.

The elections are regarded by both the political right and left as a stiff test of government plans for constitutional reform that would give a limited measure of power to Asians and people of mixed race, although ignoring the country's blacks who make up 70 percent of the population.

In the two traditionally hardline oorthern Transvaal constituencies of Waterberg and Soutpansberg, the ruling National Party faces a tough challenge from the rightist Conservative Party, which has la-beled the reform plans a betrayal

The minister of manpower utilization, Fanie Botha, who precipi-tated the by-elections by challeng-ing the Conservative leader, Andries Treumicht, to test his popularity at the polls, is defending the normally safe National Party seat in Soutpansberg. Political analysts

say he could lose. Mr. Treumicht himself is defending the Waterberg seat be won for the National Party in the 1981 general election before leading a split in the party last year over the

government's reformist plans.

The third challenge, in the Pretoria suburb of Waterkloof, comes from the anti-apartheid Progressive in the nearby Federal Party. A normally safe National Party majority there is in danger of being split with the entry of a Conservative candidate.

Tanks and stretched for 3

s plaz Make Voting Brisk Heavy Bombardments In S. African Reportedly Stagger By-Election Rebels in Afghanistan

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI - The heaviest Soviet-supported air and artillery bombardments of Afghan guerrilla positions in the area north of Ka-bul since the war began in 1979 has staggered resistance forces and sent thousands of refugees fleeing loward the capital for sanctuary, Afghan exiles bere and Western diplomatie sources in Kabul said

For the first time since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan 31/2 years ago, travelers from the strategic Shomali region that runs north from Kabul toward the Soviet border have reported widespread desperation among the Afghan rebels. according to Western diplo-mats based in Kabul.

Emboldened by the successes of the summer offensive, Sovietbacked Afghan Army forces have issued a series of ultimatums to prominent resistance leaders to surrender or face another major

Reports from a Western diplomatic mission in Kabul described the Shomali air raids as the worst since the war began. An Afghan exile source in New Delhi called the attacks and the flood of refugees to the capital unprecedented. .

The situation there contrasted sharply with the continued quiet io the normally volatile Panishir valley, where guerrillas and the forces of President Babrak Karmal have disengaged in what has been reported as a tacit cease-fire agree-

According to Western diplomatic reports from Afghanistan, Soviet helicopter ganships and fighter-bombers last week pounded Chari-kar, capital of Parwan province, and attacked a number of villages in the nearby Khair-Khana pass, forcing thousands of refugees to

Tanks and artillery batteries stretched for 30 miles (48 kilome-

ters) along the highway connecting Kabul and Charikar also pounded the Shomali region, diplomatic sources said. Soviet-supported Afghan troops in armored vehicles then entered the Shakar-Dara and Guldara valleys to search for Af-ghan Mujaindin rebels, the sources

Residents of the villages were warned against supporting the reb-els, and in one village, more than 20 residents who complained about the bombardment were summarik' executed, according to the reports

from Kabul. For the first time, we detect a. note of desperation in the accounts given by travelers from Shomali," the diplomatic analyst said.

Rebel units were reported to have fared better in Paktia prov-ince in southeast Afghanistan. A. large Soviet and Afghan Army force dispatched there to open the road between Gardez and Khost. the two major towns of the province, was reportedly stymied by stiff resistan

According to diplomatic reports.

Khost has been inaccessible to military convoys and the 25th Afghan Army Division there is being sup."

plied by airtif.

Most of Paktia province is controlled by the moderate National Movement. Diplomatic sources said that only the provincial capital of Kata Waz continues to be controlled by loyalist forces.

Meanwhile, two weeks of intensive bombing of the city of Herat in western Alghanistan, ended last week, diplomatic sources said; They said "several thousand" civilians were killed in air raids that were carried out by up to 50 aircraft a day.

The International Labor Organization proposed on Tuesday a \$112 million aid program for Afghan-refugees in Pakistani camps, Unit-ed Press International reported

Saudis Get U.S. Pledge Comet's Path To Honor Food Deals

By Thomas W. Lippman

purchases of U.S. food products.

John R. Block, the U.S. agricul-ture secretary, announced Monday that he has informed the Saudis of a U.S. commitment to being "a reliable supplier at world market prices," an assurance that the Saudis sought because of the U.S. record of tovoking export rest tions in political disputes.

Mr. Block said that he decided during a recent visit to Saudi Ara-bia that it was "crazy" for the Sandis, who buy little food from the United States, to be spending billions to develop agriculture in a hostile environment while the United States is taking land out of production.

He said that he pleaded with the Saudis to retreat from their "thrust to self-sufficiency at any cost," and "not to raise it if we can grow it

When Saudi officials expressed

Reagan Will Run In '84, Aide Says United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's closest advisers are "furnly convinced" he will seek

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said Tuesday on television: "I think the presideat is looking at both sides of that coin. Of course, all of us who work Arabia to give up its commitment with him on a day-to-day basis are to develop indigenous agriculture. The country has allocated \$21 bil-

"We don't think there's a lot of Arabia already has approached doubt there and we're sending self-sufficiency to some dairy products kind of signals, but the president does oot want to become to-

ment to be a reliable supplier of Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — The United States has given Saudi Arabia a unilateral po-embargo pledge as an inducement to the Saudis to increase their service to the United States would be united States and united States would be united States and united States and united States are united by united States and united States are His letter of reassurance is now

being studied by officials of the Saudi government to make sure the language is acceptable to both par-ries, he said. "When they have fio-ished, it will be made part of the record," he said.

Mr. Block was speaking at a con-ference on Sandi-U.S. business relations sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Saudi Gazette, an English-language newspaper to Jidda.

He said there was no discussion of a parallel commitment from Saudi Arabia to keep oil flowing to the United States regardless of political developments. Mr. Block said both sides recognize that "there is a great deal of interdependence in their relationship, and he argued that the doctrine of "comparative advantage" should determine trade policy between the two

They have a comparative advantage in the production of oil, and we have a comparative advan-

tage in food," he said. Saudi Arabia and the United States participated in the two best-known trade embargoes of recent history — the Arab oil embargo of

1973 and the U.S. ban on grain ex-

ports to the Soviet Union after the Soviet intervention to Afghanistan. It is probably too late for Saudi He hasn't made the decision him-ion for agriculture and irrigation in the 1980-1985 period. Saudi

The Nearest "concern about the U.S. commit- In 200 Years United Press International PASADENA, California - A, comet discovered by two amateur

astronomers and a satellite sped across the sky Tuesday - closer to Earth than any other in more than 200 years. Scientists at the Jet Propulsion. Laboratory said Monday the comet, named Iras-Araki-Alcock for the Infrared Astronomical Satellite and the two amateur astronights, but can best be seen Tues-

day through dawn Wednesday as it

speeds toward the position of the

Big Dipper, coming within 3.1 million miles of Earth. When the sun sets, it will be near the Big Dipper and moving rapidly toward the west of the constellation Leo the Lion," astrono-

mer Stephen Edberg said.
Dr. Edberg, a member of the International Halley Watch, said the. comet can be seen with binoculars and may be visible to the naked eye, if it is a dark night and city lights.

are not too bright. Scientists orginally believed it was an asteroid when the satellite transmitted its first data April 25. However, when it was later photo-graphed by Genichi Arak and George Alcock, they checked again. and determined it was a comet.

Segment of Pipeline Is Tested in Russia

United Press International MOSCOW -- A 600-mile (1.000-. kilometer) section of the Siberia-to-Western Europe pipeline has passed high-pressure testing, Tass-said Tuesday. The section tested represented almost a quarter of the 2.766-mile (4.425-kilometer) pipe-

The test section runs through the, Volga region, the Urals foothills and the western part of the Tyu-

Anna M. Rosenberg, New Deal Figure, Dies New York Times Service . New York. Soon after he became

fossil record clearly shows that NEW YORK — Anna Rosen- president, she was appointed to the most of the species that have sal, berg Hoffman, 81, an influential National Recovery Administration, died of pneumonia Monday in her

matters while to the Pentason. She came to her office regularly until a was then the highest-ranking wom- month ago. She took a leave of abelections were held to France to- an ever to serve in the nation's mil- sence during her Pentagon service. itary establishment.

released Tuesday.

and labor matters and occasio as was unvoiced to 1700. Hoffman, rive in the Democratic Party. She year, married Paul G. Hoffman, who had been the first administra-Paris Match, involved 970 people sevelt when he was governor of tor of the Marshall Plan after

blast was not known.

figure in public affairs for a quarter where she served until 1939, part of of a century and an assistant secre-tary of defense from 1950 to 1953, rector. Mrs. Hoffman was a longtime

pariner in Anna M. Rosenberg As-· Mrs. Hoffman, a public relations sociates, a New York public relaexecutive for many years, special-tions and marketing consulting ized io manpower and personnel firm that she founded to 1945. She Born Anna Marie Lederer in Bu-

Known mostly as Anna M. dapest, she married Julius Rosen-Rosenberg, she began her career to berg, a businessman, in 1919 after

Horace M. (Jack) Horner, 79, chairman emeritus of United Tech-

Anna M. Rosenberg

influential aides of Howard. Hughes, the reclusive billionaire industrialist. Thursday at his thoroughbred stud farm in Unadilla,

New York.

Elli van Wijk-Vosknyl, 63, who helped the Frank family stay alive would again vote for Mr. Mitterrand, while 15 percent expressed stroyed an arms museum and killed no opinion. When the same question was asked one year ago, 83 lively as the museum's owner, popercent said they would still vote lice said Tuesday. The cause of the lice said Tuesday. The lice said Tuesday. The cause of the lice said Tuesday. The cause of the lice said Tuesday. The lic lawyer who was one of the most . Young Girl."

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Free Jazz Makes Waves in Russia

By Michael Zwerin International Herald Tribune

DARIS — "Jazz was invented in Odessa by Jelly Roll Menshi-kov," a Russian jazz musician once told an American peer.

The Russian was not smiling:
The brass Jewish wedding bands that were active in Odessa around the turn of the century played mu-sic that had remarkable similarities with the bloes and they improvised."

The American looked skeptical. The Russian continued: "Okay, tell me — under what condition was American jazz born?" The American hesitated: "Slav-

The Russian shrugged his shoul-

In October 1980, the Vyacheslav Ganclin trio — playing in the West for the first time — was the bit of the Berliner Jazz Days. The critic Joachim E. Berendt wrote about them in Down Beat: "Many listeners perceived this music as a cry for freedom. They asked themselves how much suffering you must en-dure before your rebellious cry assumes such proportions."

In a review of last year's Moscow jazz lestival, the newspaper Le Monde remarked: "Improvised music is doing well in the land of Lenin." The weekly magazine Soviet Culture recently explored the "national problem" in jazz, concluding that many Soviet musicians have found a way to express their Slavie spirit."

 $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{A}}$

omet's Path

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1200 Year

Leo Feigin is a Russian emigré whose small company, Leo Records, based in Middlesex, England, releases albums by Russian jazz groups, mostly from unauthorized tapes. "The musicians do not bear any responsibility for publishing these tapes," it says on some of the jackets. Feigin, who was in Par-is recently for the Salon de Jazz, considers his album of the Ganelin trio, "Live in East Germany" their masterpiece Brian Case reviewed it in Melody Maker: "This bootleg concert recording is one of the most exciting events that free mu-sic has ever staged. The spirit of jazz is alive and well in the U.S.S.R.

"Before free jazz," Feigin said,
"Russians were good copiers but
they were playing somebody else's
music. Free jazz discarded harmony, tonabity and the strict rhythm of traditional jazz. With the ap-pearance of the new music, Russian jazz began to develop its own

Formed 12 years ago in their home town of Vilnius, Lithuania, the Ganelin trio consists of Ganelin on keyboards, Vladimir Tarasov, percussion, and Vladimir Chekasin, reeds. The only other free group that has stayed together as long is the Art Ensemble of Chicahave established incredible rap-port. Knowing each other so well allows them to take ultimate im-provisational risks. Their structures are very rigid but they go from point to point with entirely unpredictable moods.

"Ganclin writes operas and film scores and is a member of the Soviet composers' union, Karasov is self-taught, he is the glue holding the trio together. They call Chekasin 'the peasant.' He's a straightforward man pulse blie arts can'." ward man who plays his guts out."

American musicians who have heard them, Steve Lacy, for example, praise the Ganclin trio highly, though somewhat bewildered about Russians playing this music so well. John Fordham wrote in the London Guardian: "Ganelin is a fascinating pianist, who has much of the crisp and pointed articulary of late 60s Herbie Hancock." Francis Davis wrote in Musician Magazine: "It was curiosity that drew me to these records in the U.S.S.R, but it's the nerve and skill of the musicians that makes me anxious to bear more." Milo

Fine in Cadence magazine wrote: "This music puts a lot of contemporary American creative music to

The trio is by now established and tours the Soviet Union extensively; the official government Gosconcert booking agency sends them abroad They played in Dortmund, West Germany, in 1981, and 1981, gave six concerts in Italy in June 1982, will play in Dortmund again sometime between May 20 and 23," according to Feigin: The mu-sicians themselves did not know the exact dates the last time I contacted them and I have no way of reaching them oow." They have been invited to tour Britain in March 1984 under the anspices of

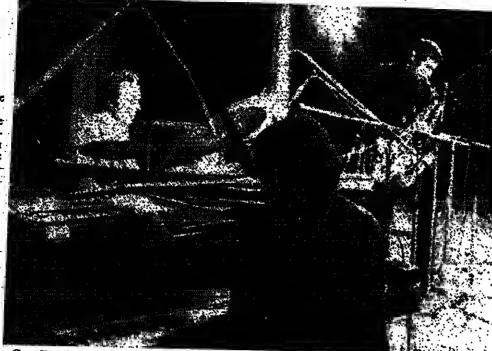
the Arts Council The state-owned label Melodya has issued three Ganelin albums. Feigin said. "But they pressed maybe 10,000 copies and they were sold out the first day." The trio is very popular among young intellec-tuals in the Soviet Union, he says, but Melodya releases Ganelin's re-cords reluctantly. "The consumer pressure is so strong they cannot restrain it, but officials do not understand this music, it is totally alien to the Soviet system."

He sees Ganclin's work as the continuation of the great Russian musical tradition, following Scriahin, Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky, "Perhaps people inside Russia cannot see it that way, they are too close. I am an outsider now and I say that Russian jazz will be the jazz of the '\$0s and '90s."

The reason this music is so significant, Feigin says, is because improvised music is the only art form that cannot be censored. Censorship permentes every level of Soviet life, but not with improvisa-tion, because by definition it happens right in front of people at the

very moment.
"The Soviets bave not been able to define an official attitude towards improvised music. They can see possible political capital in the fact that jazz was started by op-pressed blacks in the United States. But on the other hand it comes from the West and that makes it immediately bad: whatever comes from the West is bourgeois propaganda. They don't know what to

"When I released the first Ganelin album over two years ago and told people it was Russian jazz, all I got was pity and smiles. People thought I was mad. What is this loony talking about, jazz from Russia? Maybe I was mad. But it was ignorance that made them laugh. cause now, I can tell you, nobody thinks I'm mad any more."



Ganelin trio (from left): Vladimir Tarasov, Vyacheslav Ganelin and Vladimir Chekasin.

Hugues Gall Revitalizes the Geneva Opera

By Andrew Clark
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Opera at the Grand Théâtre here is no longer just fashionable. It has be-come extremely popular. Overnight ticket lines are not unknown, and in the last three seasons a oumber of productions have assumed the status of an international operatic

The success story stems largely from the administrative and artistic policies of Hugues Gall, who was second in command at the Paris Opéra under Rolf Liebermann mitil he came to Geneva three years ago. At times he has backed the wrong horse, and there have been extravaganzas built on dubious ar-tistic foundations. But even the failures have been interesting, and on the basis that you can't expect to win every time, the record has been very clean for an art form where the dividing line between success and failure is thin.

Gall has been helped by a fat budget and broadly spread sta-gione system, allowing up to seven new productions each season. Most

The stage director, Francis mportant, however, he is master of each production separately. Havand cast of his choice, Gall then gives them artistic freedom and material and moral support.

In gamered a production team as a creative artist near the end of his life, pulled gradually apart by the dilemma between the Apolloni-

This season's program has been an and Dionysian in his life, the like the exquisite costumes, is al-characteristically balanced and encharacteristically balanced and en-terprising, ranging from Handel's "Julius Caesar" (which opens on May 18 and runs through June 2) to Benjamin Britten. Gall's cham-pioning of Britten has been coura-geous. "Death in Venice," the latest in the Geneva cycle, is the com-

poser's last opera, and has been performed very little since its premiere at Aldeburgh, England, in 1973. The Geneva production, from the same team that was re
section in the content of Aschenbach's craving but ing Theodor Uppmann as the ubiquitous baritone), and drew tant, luminous and committed playing inform the same team that was re
secondials for with a training theodor Uppmann as the ubiquitous baritone), and drew tant, luminous and committed playing from the orchestra. Brydon's recent these objects of beauty that kills

Lucerne means that his fertile colsponsible for "The Turn of the Screw" two years ago, makes a convincing case for the work as an example of Britten's unflagging compositional and dramaturgical inspiration and skill.

Anthony Rolfe-Johnson's Aschenbach, younger and less well-developed than Peter Pears's portrayal in the first British and Metropolitan Opera productions, oevertheless projects the role with great sympathy, untiring in his purity of tone and highly sensitive to

The stage director, Francis Roimportant, however, he is master of chaix, has gone for an intellectual his own house. There is no music approach that remains true to the director, and the orchestra, the spirit of the Thomas Mann story. Suisse Romande or the Lausanne Although Rochaix's Tadzio recalls Chamber Orchestra, is booked for Visconti's film, the production ignores sexual overtones, concentrar gathered a production team ing instead on Aschenbach's crisis

Botany Drawings on View

than 200 years the dream of the engravings held by the musemodel incredible rapided incredible of the engravings held by the museincredible rapided incredible rapided

Reuters

J.G. Studholme are collaborating
TEW YORK — After more on a limited production of 738 of

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RSC's 'Shrew' Is Very Tame

By Sheridan Morley

ssional Herald Tribune ONDON - In their palatial new surroundings at the Bar-bican, the Royal Shakespeare Company has developed a curious

obsession with extremely ooisy la-dies: Last week it was Helen Mirren as "The Roaring Girl" This week it's Sinead Cusack as Kate in "The Taming of the Shrew."

Both productions are by Barry
Kyle and bear certain similarities.

getic: Kyle would seem to be saying that he knows the RSC has been run for years by a lot of boring Cambridge academics with fix-ations on the text, and that here at last is a showman intent on giving the customers a jolly good evening even if they haven't the faintest idea what is going on.

Accordingly, he fills his stage with subplots. Characters are

glimpsed at upstairs windows ap-parently involved in some altogeth-er different play, while exits and cutrances are made on the run and scenes are set in the assumption that an audience has an attention span of 30 seconds. Not being verse to a bittle showmanship, ought to welcome this. The problem is that it is counterproductive.

rational and sensual represented by ways attractive and interesting. The quality of ensemble was a trib-Precisely because there is so The delight of the latter — the ute not just to Rochaix's imagina-warmth, the sm, Tadzio's innocent tive direction, but to the lively mumuch going on, the production lasts virtually 3½ hours — at least beauty and the beach games (far more effective than Britten's idea of a ballet) — are not physical objects of Aschenbach's craving, but the only hope for reviving his creative inspiration. In the end it is his minons and committed playing distress at being mable to relate to an hour too long. You might just take "Lear" at that length, but "The Taming of the Shrew," that

these objects of beauty that kills Lucerne means that his fertile colhim, rather than disease or infatua-laboration with Rochaix and Maret seems to have reached any real conclusions about whether or not this can be made to look like a femgle lacking the ambiguity or
inist play. It doesn't matter

switch, this is a grossy stage trial
gle lacking the ambiguity or
menace of Pinter's earlier work.

The Broadcasters' Audience Reguity, however, still permeates the The Geneva production of triormance. "Death in Venice" is to be seen again at the Edinburgh Festival in is clean and tasteful, very much a August, at the start of the Scottish theatrical work of art that under-goes too many transformations to let the mind settle in Act 2, but, Festival in Switzerland.

it: Kyle and his cast seem still to be

making up their minds. Still, there is Cusack as a lyrical and lovable Kate, partnered by Alun Armstrong as a somewhat undercast Petruchio. Then there is a lot of falling off the stage and

THE LONDON STAGE

Both are, for a start, oddly apolointo pools of water, and a feeling that the cast would have been happier doing the show as "Kiss Me Kate," thereby taking on the Na-tional at their "Guys and Dolls" best. Given those Cole Porter songs, a "Shrew" at this length might be barely tolerable; without them, Kyle's best effects are submerged in the sprawling mess that is the rest of the production.

> For reasons that have never been clear to me, Harold Pinter's "Betrayal" has always been dismissed by addicts of the pause-master as a very minor work. Even his defini-tive chronicler, Martin Esslin, calls it "a trivial tale of adultery," and I have to admit that on first reviewing a National production in 1978 I called its nine scenes from unfaith-

ful married life "empty."
Having had the chance to see it again (in an efficient if uninspired production by Gary Raymood at the Greenwich) I would now like to The Taming of the Shrew," that lightest of comedies, even allowing for anti-feminist overtones, dies at straightest of romances in which a wife, husband and lover start from There is also a lot of sexual ago- the end and work their way back oy here: Neither director nor cast through a relationship to the beginning. But apart from that timeswitch, this is a glossy stage trian-

inist play. It doesn't matter whether you play Petruchio as the male chauvinist pig of all time, or whether you play him against the text as a rather more subtle and liberal lover who has chosen to win Kate by fighting her with her own

aggressive weapons. What does which Raymond and his wife, Sumatter is that you make that decision early in rehearsal and stick to Edward Hardwicke at the other corner of the triangle, it struck me that this might well turn out to be one of the most enduring boule-

vard pieces of our time, Essentially, it's a modern "Design for Living," and it may be no coincidence that we've recently also had that from the Greenwich; a play about three people locked together by their inability to live apart. It is all about appearances, and Coward might have been proud to think that he, however indirectly, had inspired it. Both plays were, I would imagine, written out of more personal experience than their authors usually allowed into their work, and both occupy similar positions outside the main body of their creators' work.

To open the new Barbican season in the basement pit has come the premiere of Nick Darke's "The Body," a play of such mind-bend-ing awfulness that it could be dismissed altogether were it not that its heart is in the right place. It is an anti-ouclear parable, but so chaotic is the author's sense of drama and so absolute his belief that an audience will sit through any-thing as loog as it is worthy that this makes a truly terrible evening, taking down with it even such an admirable actor as Derek Godfrey.

U.K. Show Still Sinking

LONDON — Viewing figures for "Good Morning Britain," the trou-bled breakfast-time program on Britain's commercial independent

"From the ground crew through to the on-flight crew, we really felt that you cared."

tion. Britten's characteristic ambi-





Lebanon After Shultz

ft is not yet Lebanon that has been restored by Secretary of State George Shultz's painstaking mediation, only the truth that Syria Since the Syrians cannot be driven out of Since the Syrians cannot be driven out of holds the key to Lebanon's independence. Exposing this truth is helpful to the reputation of the United States in the Arab world, and to Israel's reputation in America. But the truth alone will not set the Lebanese free.

The Israelis will not quit Lebanon unless the Syrians do. And the Syrians are conspicuously lacking any incentive to cooperate. Stabilizing Lebanon would give Israel an-

other stable frontier. Thus, what began as a campaign for a Greater Syria would come close to ending in a Greater Israel. A pro-American coalition of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Lebanon would then acquiesce in the destruction of the PLO and in Israel's absorption of the West Bank and the Golan Heights. And the coalition would use its finan-

cial strength to make Syria acquiesce as well.

To resist that pressure, President Hafez al-Assad continues to rely on the Soviet Union. The Russians did not appreciate the humilia-tion of his army — and their planes and mis-siles — hy the Israeli air force last summer. They have sent him new ground-to-air missiles and 4,500 Soviet advisers. These can presumably serve as cover for Syria's occupation of eastern Lebanon. They also give the Kremlin a voice, if not a veto, in the poliocs of disengagement. Moscow, in turn, surely expects

Lehanon, the faint American hope must be that they can be bought ont by Saudi aid. No wonder, then, that Mr. Shultz reported first to the Saudis on the success of his Beirut-Jerusalem shuttle. More generous Saudi aid is essential if President Amin Gemayel is to rebuild a Lebanese army to tame the country's warring factions. And Saudi approval of the accord should lay to rest the myth that Ameri-

ca was conspiring in Israel's occupation.

So Mr. Shultz brings back half a loaf. The Arah League can no longer contend that America's realities to push fsrael out of Lebanon proved its impotence to push Israel toward a West Bank compromise. The PLO, Jordan and Saudi Arabia have to accept their historic responsibility for rejecting the Reagan

plan and losing the territory.

As for the Israelis, they are well rid of their hesitations about withdrawal, inspired mainly by a desire for political gains that would justify the costly march to Beirut. The more understandable length in territory in a reference to the costly march to be in a perfer neglection. standable Israeli interest in a safe northern border is well enough served by the agreed-upon security arrangements. And if the Syr-ians refuse to budge and cause Israel to stay in southern Lebanon, the onus for a tragic partioon will be where it belongs.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fairness in Numbers

Budget Director David Stockman appeared before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress the other day to "unequivocally reject" studies showing that Reagan administration policies have benefited higher-income people at the expense of those farther down the scale. Mr. Stockman's testimony does not actually tell very much about the implications of the Reagan policies for income distribution, or even the justification that underlies them. It is interesting primarily as an exercise in the judicious choice of numbers and assumptions.

Take the treatment of programs such as welfare and food stamps that are ded to low in-come. The Stockman tables tote up outlays for these programs to demonstrate that, when lower inflation is taken into account, the total has only declined by 5 percent compared with Carter administration projections. What he does not point out is that, thanks to administration economic policies, the number of poor people has risen substantially, so that cuis in average benefits have been offset by larger caseloads. Nor does be point out that one large program in the table, subsidized housing, is simply spending money from Carter com-mitments that are scheduled to end.

Mr. Stockman also fails to remind his listeners that if the Reagan administration had had its way, many of these programs, including those that give benefits to the very poorest families, would be still smaller.

For example, he makes much of the fact that certain service programs were cut by only about \$1 billion. But that is only because Congress rejected proposed cuts that would have

reduced spending by almost \$3 billion below the Carter estimate for next year.

Even when it comes to the working poor, the group at which, as Mr. Stockman concedes, the heaviest cuss were aimed, the testimony provides tables purporting to show that benefits for working welfare mothers were almost unchanged. This contradicts a recent administration study demonstrating that most now receive no welfare aid. Lower inflacion has helped people with fixed incomes, but when Mr. Stockman asserts that benefit losses have been offset by higher wages and salaries for working people, one wonders if he has

lonked at the unemployment statistics lately.

When recent numbers do not support his case, Mr. Stockman reaches back in time for a comparison. Job and training programs, which are among the higgest losers, are compared with a time when such programs were in their infancy. Defense program growth is made to look more modest by comparisons with wartime spending. And when it comes to tax cuts, Mr. Stockman dismisses the hig rate cuts for the rich by pointing out that tax shelters already kept average taxes low for this group. Never mind that the administration has expanded these opportunioes as well.

Mr. Stockman is caught up in the inherent contradictions of administration policies. In speaking to supporters, the administration wants to take credit for savings in welfare programs. In responding to criocs, it wishes to pretend that those same cuts have had negligible effect. You can't have it both ways.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Toward War in Lebanon?

George Shultz set himself a relatively modest target when measured against the broad objecoves of President Reagan's regional peace pro-posals. He can return to Washington carrying a small foreign policy success for the administracion and without the risk of too much blame being directed at the White House for the lack of progress on the president's Middle East initiative. He can fairly point out that it was the Syrian-PLO axis which torpedoed both the attempt to draw King Hussein into negotiations and the implementation of Israel's agreement to withdraw from Lebanon. But to dwell on success or apportionment of

blame at this moment could be exceedingly dangerous. Mr. Shultz will have noted that within minutes of his departure from Beirut on Sunday, heavy shelling had again broken out in the hills around the capital. Even before he had landed in Paris, Moshe Arens, Israel's defense minister, warned that the Syrians were preparing for war. With the Soviet Union more firmly entrenched in Syria than a year ago, renewed hostilities would carry greater risks than the fighting last summer.

- The Financial Times (London).

Mr. Shultz has achieved rather more in the last fortnight than the pessimists predicted. For this he has to thank the unstinting efforts of America's special envoy in the Middle East. Philip Habib, and a belated realization by Mr. Begin's government that there is a limit to how

far it should carry its calculated humiliation of the Reagan administration. It is something for the U.S. secretary of state to have pushed the Israelis into making at least a theoretical commitment to quit southern Lebanon, and it is something to have persuaded the wretchedly weak Lebanese government to reach an agree-ment of any kind with Israel. However, the reality is that we are as far away from a settlement in Lebanon as ever.

- The Daily Telegraph (London).

Mitterrand's Money Sense

François Mitterrand is right to regard as very dangerous the situation of a world "at the mercy of a panic or a default." Economic and financial history shows that indefinite expan-sion of credit necessarily leads to a deflacion crisis, both because of debtors' inability to meet their payments and because of lenders' refusal to take further risks. In order to avert a chain of events that he sees as inexorable, the French head of state proposes a new Bretton Woods to re-establish foundations for a stable new international monetary system.

The analysis is irrefutable — and shows real

progress in the thinking of a man elected un-der the colors of the French Socialist Party. However, the principal support of international monetary stability is the capacity of each state to combat inflation at home and base the solidity of its currency on firm ground.

- Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR MAY 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Motoring in Spain

MADRID - Bad roads are not the only inconvenience to which motorists are subjected in Madrid and vicinity. The octroi officials have become very exacting as a result of many cases of smuggling "essence" through the gates. Senor Torcuato de Tena, Senator and proprietor of the journal "Negro y Blanco," was recently detained a long time, and the officials were even inclined to search his pockets. Meanwhile, Conde Penalver, the Alcalde, has taken steps to prevent abuses of authority of which many foreign automobilists have complained. The Spanish Royal Automobile Club intends to undertake the improvement and care of certain roads as a means of encouraging auto touring in Spain.

1933: Paraguay Declares War

ASUNCION — Paraguay [yesterday] declared war against Bolivia, thus becoming the first nation officially to take up arms against another since the signing of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact. The decree formally declaring a state of war was signed by President Eusebio Ayala of Paraguay at 11 o'clock in the morning. The declaration of war, popularly urged and momentarily expected since the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations in the disputed Gran Chaco border area, was received with national rejoicing. Crowds surged through the streets singing patriotic songs, while recruiting booths were stormed by per-sons of all ages with the request that they be

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

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About Shultz and a Preoccupation With the Fringes

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State W. George Shultz made some progress in the Middle East. He persuaded the Israeli government "in principle" to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. But he is still concentrating on the fringes of world problems.

Israel still has reservations about the security of its northern border and wants a larger role for Maj. Saad Haddad in southern Lebanon. No progress was made on the future of the West Bank or in bringing the rejectionist Arab

states into peace negotiations.
"In principle," all the nations seem to agree on almost everything. But the wars go on.
There are two ways to approach the long catalog of foreign policy problems now facing the major democracies. One is to deal with them

piecemeal, a step at a time. The other is to concentrate on two major problems: the world economy and the nuclear arms race.

The Reagan administration prefers the piecemeal approach. It has spent more time and energy in recent weeks and months on Nicaragua and El Salvador than on either of the two central questions on the world agenda.

The leaders of the industrialized nations will be meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of the month, and the Russians have been showing a little flexibility on the nuclear arms

By James Reston

issue. But President Reagan has been addressing a joint session of Congress on more arms for Central America and has been off in Arizona reassuring the National Rifle Association that while he is against crime "in principle" he

is also opposed to gun control.

When the allies meet they will face some alarming facts. Although America is beginning to emerge from the longest recession since World War II, economic activity in North America and Europe is still in serious trouble. Japan's industrial production has leveled off. The growth of the developing countries has stalled under the weight of \$700 billion in international debt. In the 24 advanced countries of

The main complaint of the Reagan administration about all of this, as defined by Acting Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam, is, "The recession has challenged the West's capacity to match the Soviet arms buildup and encourage Western Europe to depend more on trade with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union."

the OECD, 32 million people are unemployed.

Meanwhile, the nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union are reconvening this month in Geneva, but there is little evidence that the Reagan administration intends to explore this

problem with the affies at Williamsburg - although Washington is committed to put new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Britain, West Germany and Italy at the end of the year against the opposition of Moscow and the anticlear forces in Europe and the United States.

Mr. Shultz has played an important role since he became secretary of state nine months ago. He has been an effective witness in Congress. He comes across as a fair and decent man not only there but also in his talks with the allies, and he has won the confidence of the president. But he has concentrated on damage control rather than on defining and articulating any broad vision of the future.

Thus, he persuaded Mr. Reagan to lift the sanctions on the European allies over supplying materials for the Soviet gas pipeline. He con-vinced Mr. Reagan to expand the International Monetary Fund's resources for helping the staggering economies of the debtor nations. And he did manage to put forward, against the opposition of the Pentagon, a limited compromise proposal on nuclear arms control.

He has made an important contribution in stopping bad things, but essentially he has been responding to outside pressures rather

than filling the need for coherent policies on arms control and the world economy.

Maybe this is expecting too much from Mr. Shultz in so short a time. He has held the line. But the stage is now set for a new phase of economic growth and arms negotiations.

Inflation in the United States has dropped from 12.4 percent in 1980 to 3.3 percent. The prime rate is now at 10.5 percent - about-half its recent peak of 21.5 percent. Industrial production is rising, and this has encouraged hope in the industrialized countries.

Meanwhile, President Reagan has not only offered to renew long term grain contracts with the Soviet Union but has recognized the importance of the coming arms control negotiations. He says that he is also aware of "the necessity of conducting relations with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Enrope on the basis of a global and comprehensive policy designed to serve com-

mon fundamental interests. But so far this "global comprehensive poli-cy" has not emerged. It has merely been men-ooned in passing while the administration has been putting out the fires. Maybe Williamshing will provide the opportunity for a new con-sensus on the issues still threatening the peace and order of the world.

The New York Tones.

Thinking Straight On Trade

By Charles Wolf Jr.

OS ANGELES - As the U.S. Congress begins consideration of Ronald Reagan's proposal to create a cabinet-level Department of Trade, it is timely to reflect on some of the erroneous beliefs that will dominate the debate.

Right-thinking people generally agree on certain basic propositions about international trade. Trade is good, more trade is better than less. exports are better than imports. The agreement extends, with rare exceptions, to all parts of the political spectrum, to both sides of the Atlantie and to the Third World.

This is another example of conven-tional wisdom concealing palpable unwisdom. In fact, each of the foregoing propositions about trade is ei-ther arguable or simply wrong. The view that trade is "good" is

hased on the intuitively appealing notion that both parties to a trans-action must benefit, or else the transaction would not occur.

On the contrary, the countries involved in the transaction may lose even while the immediate parties benefit. This will be true if, as is often the case, the exporter receives a subsidy from government, and hence the price that he charges may be less than the true cost of production, ft is also true if the importer receives a government subsidy (to encourage some particular type of favored imports, such as high-technology products), and hence the country's real economic cost may be higher than the price actually paid by the importer. Genuine gains from trade result only if it occurs without subsidies.

The belief that exports are "better" than imports for an economy is wrong. In general, the performance of an economy is reflected by the consumption and investment it can sustain. More of both is better than less, and growth in either is better than none. Imports provide additional resources that contribute to meeting consumption or investment demands, while exports subtract resources from what is available to meet these demands. Hence, in this sense, imports are "better" than exports. Exports simply provide a

means of paying for imports.

Misunderstandings about these points have contributed to the predicament in which the world economy now finds itself, as well as to innumerable other policy mistakes.

In the past several decades, governments in industrial countries have installed a pervasive network of subsidies designed to promote foreign trade, especially exports. These have taken many forms. They may be export credits, extended on preferential interest and repayment terms, or longer-term loan guarantees, intend-ed to make risky loans riskless to the lender and to enable borrowers to increase their imports; usually from the lending country. They may be preferential tax treatment of income de-rived from foreign sales, and various other means to allow or encourage producers to charge lower prices for exports than for domestic sales.

The tremendous increase in inter-national lending in the 1970s to de-veloping countries and Eastern Europe is parily due to these misconceptions. The petrodollar surpluses of the early and late 1970s were recycled abroad in the belief that doing so would result in expanded exports for the recyclers. In hindsight, it is plausible that the world economy as a whole would be better off if more of these resources had been directed toward the domestic economies of

the developed countries. It should not be assumed that foreign trade is good in itself and therefore deserving of special subsidies or protection. International trade negotiations should move beyond the traditional agenda of tariffs and nontariff barriers. More attention should be devoted to identifying and gradually climinating the pervasive network of hidden and overt subsidies to foreign trade maintained by virtually all industrialized countries.

The writer is director of the Rand Corp. research program in international economics and dean of the Rang Graduate Institute. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

Presidents: The Fixes Are Sometimes Quick

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Some observers said Ronald Reamore than a promise that the awful day can be postponed. What President Reagan has gan's Central American spectacular gan's Central American spectacular before a joint session of Congress last month was his best speech ever, "Churchillian" in its cloquence. Others called it jingoistic and a gross misuse of a forum usually reserved for declarations of war or celebrations of great achievement. Critics thought the stakes he was piling on the table were out of proportion to the threat and to the U.S. pledged is not so much success as the absence of failure. For a definition of success, we have had to turn to the U.S. ambassador to El Salva-dor, Deane Hinton, who says that

portion to the threat and to the U.S. capacity to deal with it on his terms: a heavy application of military aid, but no combat involvement and no real vote of confidence in the potential for diplomacy.

While counting myself in the crit-ics' camp, I offer a little recent history to suggest, in fairness, that Ronald Reagan is by no means the first U.S. president to go for the quick and cynical fix — the presidential "prevent defense" dictated less by sound policy for the long haul than by electoral exigencies.

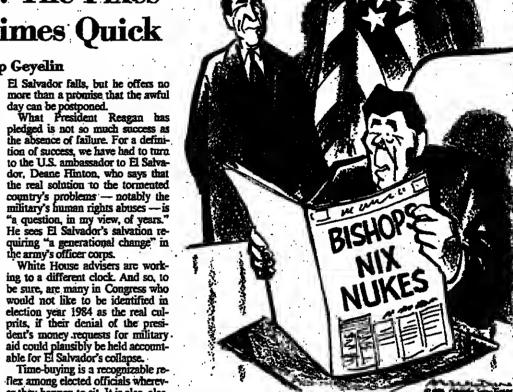
ft is all very well to counsel a careful balancing of risks and op-portunities—the long view. But the short view is built into the system.

 John Kennedy was thought of as a pretty high-minded, longhead-ed student of international affairs. But for him the question of what to do about the Dominican Republic after the slaying of the arch-tyrant Trujillo in May 1961 came down to three alternatives, according to the account of Arthur Schlesinger Jr. --"a decent democratic regime, a contimuation of the Trujillo regime, or a Castro regime." And the answers: "We ought to aim at the first, but we really can't renounce the second until we are sure that we can avoid the third." Ambassador to the Unit-ed Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick could

hardly quarrel with that. haunted by "another Cuba" when he sent troops into the Dominicari Republic in 1965. "What is important," Mr. Johnson said, "is that we know, and that they know, and that everybody knows, that we don't propose to sit here in our rocking. chair with our hands folded and let the Communists set up any govern-ment in the Western Hemisphere."

· Or consider Vietnam. Secretary of State Dean Rusk once defined a realistic Johnson administration objective as that of being able to turn the problem over to its successors "in no worse shape than we found it." Later, Richard Nixon blustered that he did not intend to be the first president to lose a war." He became, instead, the first president to resign in disgrace, on quite another issue. Thus, the for-mer distinction, with the rooftop evacuation of the last Americans from the Saigon embassy in 1975, was bucked along to Gerald Ford.

This strategy of the "prevent defense" runs through Ronald Reagan's Central American rhetoric, and through the private comtells us all the terrible things that will happen in Central America and around the world ("Our crediblity would collapse, our alliances would crumble and the safety of our characters, often memorrienced, homeland would be in jeopardy") if each time the star performers



Don't they know about infallibility of the president?"

Presidents: Might They Be Better?

PARIS — Europeans are begin-ning to ask about coming U.S. presidential politics. This is unseasonal, because usually they only get = around to noticing challengers and issues in the last campaign stages.

er they happen to sit. It is also, alas,

· The Washington Post,

not without precedent.

But the sense of uncertainty about America's direction, of bewilderment by a system they find hard to understand and almost impossible to predict, has deepened to point of serious concern. Nobody doubts that the American electorprofound impact on life in Europe — although opinion is divided on whether that influence should be resisted or enlisted. That awareness regularly leads to critical questions about the way presidents are selected, and what seems the haphazard,

often uninspiring result. People often ask how such a big. advanced country can come up with such mediocre, untested choices of leadership. They wonder why the United States doesn't switch to a single, six-year presidential term to avoid a couple of years of bum-bling, on-the-job learning followed by a couple of years of near paralysis before the next election.

These points reflect some important differences between the U.S. system and that of almost all European democracies, as well as the U.S. political calendar's effect on foreign relations.

For one thing, European bureaucracies tend to be more stable, even in countries like the Netherlands or Italy that tend toward revolvingdoor governments. The sweep of the political broom, ousting deep layers of officialdom with each change of administration, is astonishing to America's partners.

Their officials have to get to know a whole new cast of minor By Flora Lewis

change. That is disconcerting for foreigners, but even from the Amer-ican point of view there is validity in the complaint about the peculiar propulsion system that can suddenly turn little-known aspirants into serious candidates. ... Practically everywhere else, candidates are known and observed

or high-ranking members of the government team for a number of years before they have a chance for the top. They have to deal regularly with the major issues. Their views are molded and displayed in the constant play of events, not in un-disturbed insulation from responsibility. They are likely to know and be known by other countries while they are on their way up.

This is the result of the parlia-

mentary system, alien to the American formula of separation of powers, and also of the party system. Some thoughtful Americans who worry about the blockages and inconsistencies of the federal government in recent decades are considering constitutional changes that would give the president powers more nearly commensurate with those of other governments' chiefs. f don't agree with the idea of tinkering with the Constitution in this period of flux. The cure could worse than the ailment. As the old country politician's insight puts-it, "Things is bad enough as they is, we cain't afford no teforms now."

But party structure is not a part of the constitutional foundation. It has evolved and changed continually. As perceptive critics foresaw in the late 1960s and early '70s, the zeal to multiply primaries and reform selection of convention dele-

gates brought confusion and disor-der, not healthier politics. These is a case for gramining the experience of other countries to find useful elements in the process-

of developing leadership.

The key is to identify candidates, much earlier, by choosing party-leaders who are then virtually as sured of nomination. Of course, that does not guarantee better gove; ernment. But it does give the voters long before the race begins. They and the rest of the world a chancemain contenders and how they op erate on an everyday basis, not just in the heat of the hustings. More important, it obliges the candidates to be more informed about and in-

volved with the problems of power. not just of electioneering. America does not have a leader of the opposition. The national parties cannot really know what they think on the big issues until they know whom they have put on the ballot a few months before the election. There have been pressures for the Democratic Party to draw up a program for 1984 at this stage, but it would not work in the absence of

a name and a face to incarnate it.

The primary system, streamlined, now to a regional series, needs to be examined once again in conjunction with party structure to see how the candidate can be surfaced sooner on a more national basis.

In the governing party, the as sumption that a first-term president. will go for re-election simplifies the issue. But it is there in the second term. Earlier choice of candidates would not lengthen the campaign which is permanent now anyway. but would give more opportunity to test the capacity of leadership.

That would be worthwhile for the

United-States, as well as helpful in its role of leadership in the world. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trilateralist Feelings

Regarding "Trilateralism: A Gentri-fied Effort to Ease World Frictions" (IHT, April 23) by Flora Lewis: f am sure "the feelings of impo-

tence and frustration ... among the elite" are hard to swallow for such as Helmut Schmidt, an architect of the floating currency rate, and David Rockefeller, one of the 1970s' great-est lenders. Indeed it is courageous of them to step in and save us from the problems they managed to create. Thank goodness the power is as diffuse as it is, not more concentrated as the trilateralists would prefer.

MARC FUTTERMAN.

For Soviet Jews Regarding "The Warsaw Uprising, 40 Years After" (IHT, April 19) by

Leopold Unger: Anti-Semitic cartoons and articles used by the Nazis 40 years ago are now appearing in the Soviet press. The atmosphere of terror generated by the Nazis is being encouraged within the U.S.S.R. If the tragedy which took place within Poland and Germany is not to be repeated in the Middle East peace plan is the right

Soviet Union, the Western world approach. However, the father, Bemust take action now, and insist that the Soviet authorities honor their commitments under the Heisinki

freedom of movement. MARGARET RIGAL.

Agreement and allow Soviet Jews

Pressures in Greece

Regarding "Shifts by Papandreou on Policy Anger Left" (IHT, April 15) by Jonathan Randal:

Ton many correspondents fail to report movements and events in Greece that are pushing it toward the lunatic fringe of the Mediterranean world. It is a relief and a pleasure to read something substantive on Greece. Those of us wallowing in the inanities of the official press here would much appreciate hearing more from Mr. Randal in the near future. TIMOTHY DEVINNEY.

Grown-Ups' Business

President Reagan's intention to include the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan Heights in a comprehensive

gin's Israel, rebuffed the child, America, for interfering in grown-ups' af-fairs. When the child grows up to be-come a more responsible member of the family, it will be allowed to participate in serious decision-making on the Middle Eastern question.

Royals and Aussies

ABDULKHALEQ A. BIN DA'AR.

Regarding "Of Princes and (Aussie) Paupers" (IHT, May 2):

Spite, jealousy and pettiness are not attributes usually ascribed to Australians, it is a pity that in choosing comment on the recent royal tour of that country, you should have selected, in Christopher Morris, an Australian whose views reflect

those attributes. Obviously, not all Australians are ception that was given to Prince charles and Lady Diana were a bet-charles and Lady Diana were a bet-charles and Lady Diana were a bet-charles and Lady Diana were a bet-china on Taiwan and Israel to be ter guide to Australian reactions than Mr. Morris's sour polemic.

JOHN COLVIN.

ANI

Not Taiwan's Fault

Regarding "Time for U.S. to Mend Frased Ties With China" (IHT, April 27) by Stanley Karnow:

ft seems that Mr. Karnow has jumped on the bandwagon of those who lay the blame for troubles in Washington-Beijing relations on the so-called "Taiwan problem."

Making Taiwan the scapegoat in this case is much too simplistic. Taiwan is a symptom, not a cause, of the problems in Washington-Beijing relations. Lest Mr. Karnow forget, Caina is a communist power with very different interests and goods from those of the United States. Problems between the two stem from

that very basic reality. People who point an accusatory finger at Taiwan for harming Washington-Beijing relations remind me of those who, in an entirely different "loyal," as Mr. Morris puts it, nor case, say that the Arabs cannot get have they ever been, but the size of together because of Israel. With blame routinely but wildly tossed

ANDY CHRISTOPHER

هكذامن الدُّعيل

ITT would.

Be Bettel

For some time, we've been concerned that scientists and engineers, the very lifeblood of a technology-based company like ITT rarely seem to reach the very highest echelons of management.

Now we've actually done something about it We've created a new position, ITT Executive Scientist

And with the new title goes a very new job specification.

An ITT Executive Scientist can

literally go anywhere in the world to explore an idea.

We'll give him the money he needs, the people he needs, the technology he needs.

Even if all he wants to do is put his feet up, all by himself, and think.

Naturally, we wouldn't make this kind of offer to any ordinary scientist.

But Charles Kao, the first ITT Executive Scientist, is far from ordinary. He's the man who brought fiber optics

and laser electronics together, to create the concept that is revolutionising the world of telecommunications.

So we don't think we're exactly risking our shareholders' money by giving Dr. Kao such an open brief.

He'll have all the back-up he needs. And he'll no doubt prove yet again that an original idea starts in an original mind.

The best ideas are the ideas that help people. Jelie So

INSIGHTS

Harry Oppenheimer of S. Africa: A Capitalist Who Seeks Reform

By Joseph Lelyveld

TOHANNESBURG — Io an oracular vein, an academie named Chester A. Crocker once said of South Africa: "That country is by its nature a part of the West. It is an integral and important element of the Western global, eco-

Mr. Crocker, who has since become the State
Department's top Africa hand and author of
the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa's white-minority government, was openly embracing a premise found in both South African propaganda and the arguments of Marxist analysts: that the West's formal condemnation of apartheid masks a buge stake in the outcome of the shadowy struggle between the races there.
"Historically," he acknowledged, "South Af-

rica is by its nature a part of us." Of course, it might also be said to be "by its nature" a part of Africa. But then the Reagan administratioo's man on Africa didn't mean to be talking race; he was talking power, econom-ics and ideology. He was talking of a South Africa that deserves to be called, as he elsewhere noted, "the Saudi Arabia of minerals." Mindful that race and power have been indivisible throughout South African history, be was nevertheless trying to straddle the two realities of ra-

cial politics and mineral wealth. Washington has thus followed the example and fulfilled the hopes of the most effective practitioner of "constructive engagement" over the last quarter-century. That is Harry Freder-ick Oppenheimer, a corporate dynast who bas made control of the world's richest gold and diamood deposits the basis for a multinational mining and industrial conglomerate, with assets that the British magazine The Economist has

Economic Ties Strengthened

While racial policies he abborred were plung-ing South Africa into military and political iso-lation from the West, Harry Oppenheimer, more than anyone else, has managed to preserve and strengthen the economic ties binding Johannesburg to Western financial centers. His influence has had plenty to do with the vast resources his group controls and the pattern of its far-flung investments, which now can be traced in North America from zinc and copper mines in the Yukoo to natural gas deposits in

But it also has to do with his personal standing in New York and London as a coocerned liberal and business statesman, bearing the comforting message, in elegantly turned speeches he writes himself, that more investment and more growth are the surest antidotes to racial

Hardly an advocate of black power, he has been a consistent opponent of racial discrimination and police-state methods. As such, he embodies many of the ambiguities — Marxists would call them "contradictions" — that are inherent in "constructive engagement" with apar-

For all the years he has been the acknowledged exemplar of free enterprise in South Afri-ca, his companies have also been the world's largest private employers of migrant labor un-der a harsh system of indenture that makes it impossible for roughly 80 percent of their quar-

fortune was seemingly based — expressed in a readiness to advocate full trade-union rights for blacks when that idea was still regarded as subversive — has kept alive, even visibly advanced, the notion that the system could reform itself.

Elected to Parliament

If this were really Saudi Arabia, Harry Op-penheimer would qualify as head of the House of Sand. But his grip on the country's resources has never been translated into effective political power. He got elected to Parliament in 1948 at the age of 40, but it was just the wrong time, the year the tide of white politics turned, sweeping to power the Afrikaner Nationalists who have

ruled ever since.

Later, after withdrawing from active politics, he threw his moral and financial backing to the relatively liberal Progressive Party, standing by it for the 13 years it had only one representative in the all-white Parliament — the redoubtable Helen Suzman, who battled apartheid and the buildup of arbitrary state power at every turn.

Yet, as the leading force in the mainly English-speaking business community, Mr. Oppenheimer has personified the one power center the government party has oever quite managed to dominate. For many years, relations between the two power centers were correct and some-what distant, as between neighboring principalities with an historic antagonism but an undeni-

able mutual dependence.

The Nationalists gradually learned to depend on Harry Oppenheimer to save them from the economie consequences of their own policies. After the shonting of unarmed blacks at Sharpeville 23 years ago prompted a catastrophie flight of Western capital, it was Mr. Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corp. — then reaping the profits of a new gold field it had developed a decade earlier in the Orange Free State — that spurred the recovery and began South Africa's emergence as a sophisticated industrial state.

Relationship Is Symbiotic

In a sense, Anglo American had little option then but to diversify beyond mining and invest at home, for the government clamped rigid exchange controls on the country. But that period, which provides the most vivid example of the group's symbiotic relationship with the anthorities, was also Mr. Oppenheimer's finest hour as an entrepreneur.

"He always sees the way out," said Julian Ogilvie Thompson, Mr. Oppenheimer's likely successor as chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, the great diamond cartel that remains one of the pillars of the group. Later, as annapartheid lobbies in the West cried for boycotts and embargoes, Harry Oppenheimer's prestige, persuasiveness and business pluck helped to bring Western capital and technology flowing hack to South Africa.

Fleet Street long ago tagged South Africa's most powerful capitalist as "the King of Diamonds." The playing-card image accords poorly with the modest and cultivated figure he presents. It also uodervalues him in a corporate sense, for even though De Beers controls the marketing of an estimated 80 percent of the world's diamonds, that is far from being his



Harry Oppenheimer

companies have sizable holdings without mangement, and these percentages soar.

He is also king of platinum, vanadium and tranium. Companies in his domain are leading producers of coal, steel, nonferrous metals, pulp and paper, automobiles, fruit, wine. They have major banking, insurance and real-estate holdings. Io all, ithas been estimated, they account for roughly half the value of South Africa's expected half the value of the shares traded on the first of the shares traded on the shares traded on the first of the shares traded on ports and half the value of the shares traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, And that is only South Africa.

and — very discreetly — Angola, whose government regularly finds itself under South African military assault. (Even more discreetly, De Beers has an arrangement with Moscow, which markets most of the Soviet Union's diamonds through the corporation's London-based Central Selling Organization.) On paper, Anglo American's boldings in Zambia remain huge, although the dividends that can be banked outside Zambia are meager.

We had circled around the ultimate question, that of black power, when I asked whether be feared the African National Congress. He responded by alluding to an interview in which a

side Zambia are meager.

Despite South Africa's exchange controls, the pespite South Africa's exchange controls, the group has managed in recent years to build up large holdings in the United States and Canada through the Bermuda-based Minerals and Resources Corp., known as Minorco, which has a lengthening list of interests that include coal in Appalachia, copper in Arizona, fertilizer in Large and investment harizona, fertilizer in Large and investment harizona, fertilizer in Manager in Arizona, fertilizer in Manager in Arizona, fertilizer in Large and investment harizona, fertilizer in Manager in Arizona, fertilizer in Manager i Iowa and investment banking on Wall Street

through Salomon Brothers.

The Oppenheimer empire is oot easily surveyed, for it is a puzzle of majority and minority

Family Keeping Control The Oppenheimer family interest is main-

tained through a firm called E. Oppenheimer and Soo that owns £.3 percent of Anglo American; this provides enough leverage, along with the personal holdings of the Oppenheimers as individuals, for the family to keep control.

When Mr. Oppenheimer stepped down as chairman of Anglo American at the end of last year, after 25 years in that post, he installed his only son, Nicholas, as a deputy chairman and retained for the time being the chairmanship of De Beers, the largest shareholder. The questioo of control never arose.

Guesses at Harry Oppenheimer's personal worth never seem to dip below \$200 million; in boom times, the figure of half a billion is heard, but it is only a nomber plucked from the strato-

Mr. Oppenheimer's feeling for language, pleasantly ironie wit and touch of noblesse oblige may not be as important as his wealth and business acumen to explaining his influence, but they must be mentioped in any explanation of how that influence makes itself felt.

At a small gathering for cocktails, he could almost be overlooked. Being Harry Oppenheimer, he never is.

Views Become Fashionable

When Harry O (as the local newspapers have taken to calling him) endorses an unconventional view, it immediately becomes respectable and eventually fashionable in the posher precincts of Johannesburg's northern suburbs. That is what bappened wheo he responded to a series of wildcat strikes by black industrial workers by calling for recognition of black trade unions.

That was nine years ago, when he was already presiding over the first major increases in real wages the black migrant work force in the gold mines had known in eight decades. Mr. Oppen-heimer wasn't just being a visionary, for he was creating a countervailing force to the power of the white miners' union. That union has kept the mioes as the last preserve of the notorious system of "job reservation" that legally requires

that the best jobs go to whites only.

The white ucion contends that the companies know they can get away with paying less to blacks. But the fact remains that the black unions, which have only started organizing in the mines in the last six months, would never have even gotten to the gate had it oot been for the decision of an arch-capitalist to call them into being.

The government's actual relations with Mr. Oppenheimer over the years had never been quite as frosty as the public stance of each has implied. He had helped to cut Afrikaners into ownership of the mining industry and, despite a shareholding position in the major press groups. be had refraiced from putting his corporate muscle behind those liberal sectors of the English-language press that infuriate the govern-

'Communist' Takeovers Seen

On matters of economic policy, he got along In South Africa, one can never forget gold: fine with a succession of finance ministers and The numes run by the Anglo American Corp. — reserve-bank governors. In addition, reacting to which Mr. Oppenheimer, at 74, still controls, what he had branded as "communist" takeovers although he no longer sits on its board — account for a full 40 percent of the country's output (and therefore 25 percent of the non-communist wor' l'-1 Add in the mines in which his

lo Washington, the Reagan administration saw this as a harbinger of reform. On the Afrikaner right, it was seized as evidence of treason by Prime Minister P.W. Botha. In the upper echelons of Anglo American, there were those who dreamed of a Nationalist-Progressive coalition that would somehow transcend the abso-Inte contradictions in the stands of the two parties on apartheid and black political rights. Harry Oppenheimer himself was not affected

by this euphoria for long. In 1979 he praised the prime minister for his "remarkable courage." Two years later he was saying South Africa could face revolutionary pressures in five years if Mr. Botha did not start making good on some of the hopes be had raised.

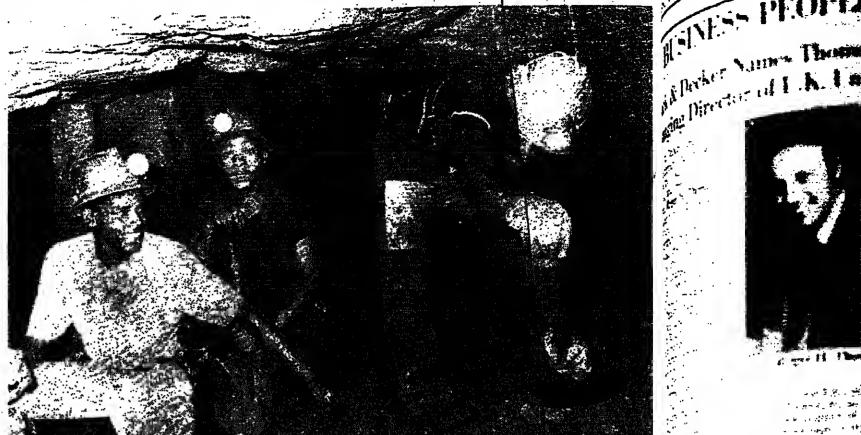
Two of the five years had already passed when I stopped by to visit him early this year at Milkwood, his seaside estate on the Indian Ocean, just corth of Durban. The titan of the South African corporate scene was cozily en-sconced at one end of a sofa, where be bad been reading under a portrait of himself.

'A Very Risky Time'

"I think this is a very risky time," he said after we adjourned to an upstairs sitting room.
"In a way," he went on, "I have more hope because we are baving all the change, but it is quite liable to go for good or for bad. I wouldn't have liked to have been in politics at any time for the last 20 years, but if I were 20 years younger oow, I would be very tempted." The uptation was in the sense that the apartheid glacier was starting to break up and, with it, the

What struck me as we picked our way through the wilted might-have-beens and thorny maybes of South African politics was the exquisite fairness of the magnate's judgments. Mr. Oppenheimer has occasionally spoken abroad

M. Tutu, two conspicuous spokesmen for South Africa's blacks who reject the government's policies, and two leaders of the ethnic homelands Anglo American is the leading corporate that South Africa has spawned — Lucas Manpresence in Zimbahwe. De Beers runs the diagope of Bopbuthatswana and Gatsha Buthelezi mond mines of Namibia, Botswana, Tanzania of KwaZulu.



Miners in a gold refinery in Johannesburg

the underground movement was riddled with communists. "I would think there was quite a chance that this was true," be commented in a mild tone that seemed to invite correction.

The Oppenheimer attitude to black power is

The Oppenheimer attitude to black power is the properties of the pass laws, a system's legal underproperties of the pass laws, a sys

The Oppenheimer attitude to black power is bound up in the world view passed on by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the son of a Jewish cigar maker from Friedberg, Germany. In the middle of World War I, he set up Anglo American, which got half its capital from Wall Street.

Sir Ernest's conversion to Anglicanism may not have been unrelated to the vision of a West-ern economic order extending from the other side of the Atlantic into the heartland of the continent, for there are hims that his essential aim was to remove a business impediment. His authorized biography never uses the word Jew-isb in connection with its subject. It wasn't until the last 20 years or so that the corporation Sir Ernest founded began to live down a reputation for anti-Semitic hiring practices.

The subject of his father's conversioo remains a delicate one, however. Harry Oppenheimer has been more forthcoming on his father's atti-

His friend Kenneth Kaunda first took a majority share in his mining companies in Zamhia, and then, without notice, dismissed their Anglo in the street of th American managements. A major investment in a copper mine in Zaire was a total write-off. He respects Robert Mugabe and takes the African spectral respective socialist promises for Zimbabwe seriously spectrum r

I asked whether Anglo American's experience in black Africa said anything about what would happen to it under black rule at home. The reply seemed to come reluctantly, pushing its way through the old vision of Africa, for it came in a whisper: "Oh, I suppose it must."

comfortable division of labor between Harry capitalists doubt that it ver materialize.

Oppenheimer and P.W. Botha, with Mr. Botha

The reality they know is only increasing racial country's most privileged white, it was an arresting remark. Only a small fraction of South African whites ever tries to make that leap.

We had circled around the ultimate question, that of black power, when I asked whether be feared the African National Congress. He responded by alluding to an interview in which a recently released political prisoner asserted that

If that were said in Anglo American exec-The Reagan who is into bets on this pos-

The Reagan to bets on this possibility: that sweeping the in South Africa said anything about what would sappen to it under black rule at home. The resistance of the seemed to come reinctantly, pushing its way hrough the old vision of Africa, for it came in a whisper: "Oh, I suppose it must."

Would Scrap Pass Laws

Leftists find it simple to argue that there is a program of fundamental from from white context. Even those that it is ever materialize.

Chinese in Tibet: Learning Not to Go Against Grain By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service HASA. Tibet — When the snows vanish frour Tibet's high valleys, the farmers ke their shaggy yaks to wooden plows that ak open the hard brown earth. Colored cock Roy Christopher S. Wren For years, China's policies in Tibet offered a disastrous lesson in how not to treat an ethnic minority. The alien language, culture and even ideology forced upon the Tibetans bred a resemblent of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated. For years, China's policies in Tibet offered a disastrous lesson in how not to treat an ethnic three dismantled cars owned by the Dalai three dismantled cars owned by the Dalai minority. The alien language, culture and even ideology forced upon the Tibetans bred a resemblent of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated. The Communists, adept at preserving the monasteries, and the only wheeled vehicles were three dismantled cars owned by the Dalai minority. The alien language, culture and even ideology forced upon the Tibetans bred a resemblent of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated. Since 1989 Baillage has been reinstitute for legal casses, documents and notices and again being the document of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated. Since 1989 Baillage has been reinstitute for legal casses, documents and notices and again being the document of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated. Since 1989 Baillage has been reinstitute for legal casses, documents and notices and again being the document of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated. Since 1980 Baillage has been reinstitute for legal casses, documents and notices and again being the document of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dissipated. Since 1980 Baillage has been reinstitute for legal casses, documents and notices and an amount of the dominant Han Chinese that has not dismantly and the properties of the properties of

impossible for roughly 80 percent or many terr of a million black employees to establish a right of residence where they work or live with their families.

Ver his opposition to the system on which his very holdings. (Thus, De Beers and Anglo American holdings. (Thus, De Beers and Anglo American holdings in companies that are directly or many holdings or controlled through pyramided holding break open the hard brown earth. Colored cockbeer families.

Very his opposition to the system on which his holdings. (Thus, De Beers and Anglo American holdings in companies that are directly or many holdings in

The ritual, witnessed time and again on the Tibetan plateau, has more than casual signifi-cance this year. Doje Cedain, a senior Tibetan official, recently reported that 37,800 acres (15,270 hectares) had been taken out of winter wheat and restored for grazing and for growing the highland barley that is the staple of the Ti-

Io the 1970s, Tibetans had to obey Mao Zedong's arbitrary order to "take grain as the key link" and grow more wheat and less barley. Their preference for barley, which is ground with yak butter, tea and salt for the traditional zampa that Tibetans eat, was ignored. So was the cold, windy climate.

Disastrous Lesson Offered

Winter wheat fared poorly in the high alti-tude. It needed ton much water, used up fertiliz-er and leached the soil. Local Chinese administrators and garrison troops ate the wheat while barley disappeared from Tibetan shops.

As Li Weihan, an official from Beijing, conceded later: "The masses had difficulties with their livelihood." Put more bluntly, tens of thousands of Tibetans were pushed to the brink

Since 1980, Beijing has tried to undo the damage. Buddhist religious belief, which was suppressed until 1979, is again tolerated. The Tibetan language and traditions are selectively promoted. Economic changes have started raising Ti-

bet's living standards, still the lowest in China. Some Han Chinese party and government officials, who usually never bothered to learn Tibetan during their long assignments, have been sent home and replaced with Tibetans.

The spectacular Himalayan peaks, graceful line speciacolar rilinalayan peaks, gracerol lamaseries and striking people have perpetuated Tibet's reputation as the mysterious roof of the world, oo less for the Chinese themselves. In reality, it is a harsh land, where even the valleys are no lower than 12,000 feet (3,660 meters) and winter snow gives way to stifling summer dust.
Although Tibet is larger than Britain, France

and Italy combined, its scant 1.98 million people gives the region the lowest population density in China. More than 94 percent are Tibetan. and fewer than 5 percent are Han Chinese.

An Unenlightened Past

The image of a pristine Shangri-la before Chinese troops moved in to "liberate" Tibet in 1950 glosses over its unenlightened past as a feudal theocracy. Five percent of Tibetans owned most of the land. Nearly all the rest subsisted as serfs.

The ruling lords and lamas so resisted progress
that there was virtually no education outside the

Farmers use yak-drawn plows to rake the earth of the Tibetan plateau for the

planting of highland barley, the traditional staple of the Tibetan diet.

blinding and amputation, that were meted out in the dungeous of the Potala, the Dalai Lama's

in the dungeous of the Potata, the Datai Lamas dramatic hilltop palace.

"The old Tibet was a hell for the laboring majority," Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, the highest Tibetan official to join the Communists, told the Beijing Review last fall. "It was a paradise only for the serf owners, the tiny minority."

China's long claim to Tibet is based on penods of Tibetan vassalage dating back to the Yuan dynasty of the 13th century. Beijing ob-jects to the idea in the West that Tiber, with its singular language and culture, should be inde-

The so-called independence of Tibet in modern history has always been a dirty allegation of imperialist aggression against China," the Beijing Review's political editor, An Zhigno, wrote. After the People's Liberation Army occupied Tibet, Beijing accorded it nominal antonomy nese interior. Instead, 95 percent of the com-under the Dalai Lama until an armed rebellion modifies sold in Tibet must be trucked 1,000 broke out in 1959. Chinese troops killed thousands of the rebels, and the Dalai Lama fled with his followers over the Himalayas to India. This left Mao free to start an assimilation policy that seemed bent on eradicating the Ti-

betan identity. Most Buddhist monasteries, repositories of Tibetan scholarship, were razed, and religious worship was banned. Accounts of the destruction agree that well over 2,000 monasteries were reduced to barely a dozen and that thousands of monks were imprisoned or forced into menial

Chinese became the official language in

Guards bullied the Tibetans and defaced their hillsides with Maoist slogans. Mr. Ngapoi has admitted that in this chaos "the Tibetan people, like the people of other nationalities in Chinas suffered greatly."

Wheo the Chinese let the Dalai Lama's sister wisit Tibet in 1980, she emerged with stories of misery and discontent, even asserting that hun-

gry Tibetan children were rooting through the garbage of army garnsons. The Chinese dismissed such reports. But Lousang Cicheng, a Tibetan children were rooting through the keep more in Tibet to maintain a firm gru.

Last July's census showed nearly 96,00 Han Chinese still living in Tibet. They do not include misery and discontent, even asserting that hun-Tibetan official, told a Japanese journalist visiting Tibet that "about 100,000 people are on the verge of starvation."
His Yaobang, now general secretary of the

Chinese Communist Party, and Wan Li, a deputy prime minister, visited Tibet in April 1980 and were appalled by conditions. In a startling ing after their own interests ahead of the state's.

The visit set in motion a radical shift in Beijing's misority religious and a young teacher who volunteered to come, only to become sick from the altitude. "Some ing's minority policies and subsequent pro- young men want to go home because there is

Since then, Tibetan farmers and berdsmen have been paid up to 50 percent more for what its Han cadres, it also needs more scientists and they produce. They have been exempted from technicians to develop Tibet's economy. Tibettaxes and allowed to expand their private plots. an eadres tend to be poorly educated because Interest-free loans have been offered to crafts they were chosen for ideological reliability men and herdsmen, and private vending li-rather than skills. censes have been re-issued in Lhasa.

betan, was appointed as the new reform-minded party secretary. The oumber of Tibetans in administrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent, alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent in 1965 to more than 54 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs has risen from less than 32 percent alministrative jobs ha though Han cadres, as Communist officials are called, continue to dominate the more import-

Tibetan opera has been rehabilited, and 60 children are learning Tibetan follmusic and dance at a new state-supported Schol of Performing Arts in Lhasa. "When H Yaobang came to Tibet in 1980," said Li Weione of the Han instructors, "he said that Tibethust have its own arts. The school emerged fromhat." After so much earlier propaganda bout hap-py Tibetans thriving under Beijing benign rule, such calibrated concessions amont to an

admission that its old, heavy-handed ipproach did not work. "In 25 years, they have failed to hing the Tibetans into the mainstream of the Chiese nation," said a Beijing-based Asian diplorat who has followed developments in Tibet.

Part of the problem is Thet's geographical isolation. It is oot linked by rail with the Chimiles (1,600 kilometers) and upre over winding mountain roads from the nearest railhead at Xining in Qinghai province or from Chengin in

Xining in Qinghai province or roin Chengin in Sichuan province.

Lhasa's airport is 70 miles listant, and the daily propeller-driven flight is canceled when the weather looks doubtful.

Tibet has potentially valuable eposits of uranium, copper, borax and other minerals, but they have not been exploited for lack of transportation. The government has a mitted losing more than \$160 on every ton d chromite it

ships out. To save money and encourage elf-sufficien-Chanese became the official language in schools and offices, and Han administrators were brought in under the army's protection. Starting in 1965, rural Tibetans were herded into communes.

During the Cultural Revolution, radical Red Guards bullied the Tibetans and defaced their hillsides with Mariet slowers. Mr. Noarroi has would shortly follow.

population of 120,000 is now only 30 percent Han, down from 50 percent in 1980.

Despite perquisites that include a three-

month home leave every 18 months, some Han Chinese seem unhappy working in Tibet.
"It's awfully far from the modern world."

nothing much to do here." While Beijing wants to reduce the visibility of

enses have been re-issued in Lhasa.

The official goal is to eliminate poverty in The Fatang, a Han Chinese who speaks Ti-Tibet by 1985 and usher in prosperity by 1990.

ant posts. The eventual goal is for close to twothirds of all cadres to be Tiberans.

The government has provided funds to repair

The government has provided funds to repair

The second secon **制建化制造程**

" What he

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Black & Decker Names Thomas Managing Director of U.K. Unit

Black & Decker, the U.S. tool-making company that last week an-nounced that it would close a plant in Britain and one in Ireland has appointed Roger H. Thomas man-

appointed Roger H. Thomas managing director of its Black & Docker (U.K.) unit.

The company said that the closures would myolve the loss of about 1,000 jobs. Increased competition from Japanese toolmakers is driving us to become more costeffective," said a spokeswoman at Black & Decker's headquarters in Towson, Maryland. She said pro-tluction in Britain would be concentrated at the Spennymoor plant, where consumer power tools are

the primary product.

Black & Decker has lowered



Roger H. Thomas

president for manufacturing and technical development in the head office as part of an overall reorganization of Black & Decker.

Mr. Thomas, previously general manager of the British company, has also been appointed a group vice president of the parent, eliminating a layer of management, the spokeswoman said.

Other Appointments

William B. Harrison Jr., based in London as Chemical Bank's division head for Europe, will be transferred to the New York head office in June to direct the bank's U.S. corporate division. Succeeding Mr. Harrison in London will be Peter A. Alexander, head of Chemical's U.S. multinationals division in New York. L. Charles Lewellyn, country manager for Britain, Ireland and Scandinavia, and John Asthury, head of British treasury, have been named senior vice presidents, based in London. Mobil Oil Co. Ltd., the London-based marketing and refining affiliate of Mobil Corp., has appointed Brian R. Baker a director, responsible for planning and supply. He succeeds Peter Hostins, who has retired. Mr. Baker was previously based in Mobil's New York beadonasters as agree.

Baker was previously based in Mobil's New York headquarters as gener-

al manager, supply, for Australia and the Pacific Islands.

James Edward Bywater and Vivian de Mesquita have been appointed to the board of Massey-Ferguson Holdings of London, a subadiary of the Toronto-based maker of farm equipment. Mr. Bywater is chairman of TSL Thermal Syndicate. Mr. de Mesquita is president of Massey-Ferguson.

The U.S.-based conglomerate Tenneco has appointed Klaus Liesen to its European advisory council. Mr. Liesen is chairman of the executive board of Ruhrgas, West Germany's largest natural gas pipeline company.

Bernard Sparrow has been appointed chief manager of National Westminster Bank's Bahram branch. He succeeds R.C. Mitchell-Heggs, whose hew position is yet to be announced. Prior to his new appointment, Mr. Sparrow was based in London as senior regional manager for National Westminster with responsibilities for Africa and the Middle East.

T.N. Risk; governor of the Bank of Scotland, has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank in London. In addition, Peter Gwinsett has been appointed representative and a director of Barclays Trade-finance
Ltd. in Moscow, succeeding David Mustey. Mr. Gwinnett was formerly
ou secondment to Abecor Banking Institute in West Germany.
BA Asia Ltd., a merchant banking subsidiary of Bank of America, has

appointed Eric W. Hayden vice president and chief representative in Tokyo. He had been the bank's senior economist for Asia. . Den Danske Bank International in Luxembourg has named Ib Nie

managing director. Mr. Nielsen, a first vice president, was previously in the international department in the bank's head office in Copenhagen.

Pierre Membras has been appointed senior executive vice president in charge of the international division of Banque Nationale de Paris. He had been executive vice president in charge of the treasury and interna-

tional operations department.

Deutsche Bank has appointed Hanns Kippenberger executive vice president of its supervisory board.

Hokuriku Bank has opened a representative office in London and riamed Shintaroh Makino chief representative.

L.F. Dupuy, vice president of Dow Chemical Europe with responsibility for operations in Italy and Yugoslavia, has been transferred to the company's headquarters in Horgen, Switzerland, where he has added responsibilities for product flow, purchasing and trading. Among those reporting to Mr. Dupuy is H.P. Cooper, who has been named Dow's country manager for Yugoslavia, based in Zagreb. Dow has appointed H. Giles Nicklin regional general sales manager for Britain. He succeeds Eddie Wilson, who was named commercial director for Dow Middle. East/Africa, based in Geneva. Mr. Nicklin moves to London from Dow Chemical's head office in Midland, Michigan

-BRENDA HAGERTY

CURRENCY RATES Interbrink exchange rates for May 10, excluding bank service charges.

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EC Loan Is Sought **By France**

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — France has asked the European Community for a multibillion-dollar loan to help finance its huge balance-of-pay-ments deficit. European monetary

officials said Tuesday.

The EC Monetary Committee, which groups senior Treasury and central bank officials from the 10 EC governments, were to discuss the issue at a special meeting Wednesday in Paris, the officials

They said the talks would focus on how the community could finance such a loan and on the terms that other EC states might

France's finance minister. Jacques Delors, indicated in late March, when the franc was devalued in a realignment of curren-cies in the European Monetary System, that France would seek such a loan. Diplomats said at the time that Mr. Delors wanted a loan for about 4 billion European Currency Units, or about \$3.7 billion.

The officials said that telegrams

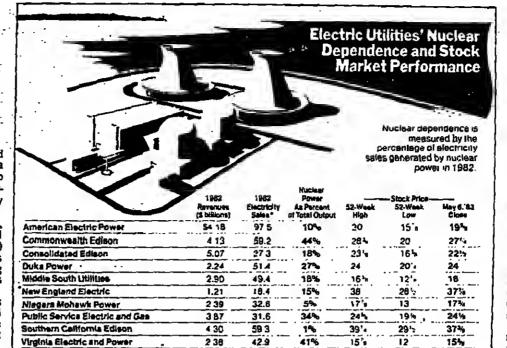
sent to members of the monetary committee Tuesday mentioned no figure for the French request, but that it was expected to be more than 3 billion ECUs.

Medium-term loans for about five years are available to EC states under the so-called oil facility, which allows the community to borrow on international capital markets at favorable rates by using its top credit rating.

France, which raised \$4 billion last year on international capital markets to defend its hard-pressed currency, would almost certainly get cheaper credit through such an operation, the officials said. But they pointed out that if France got the loan, the other EC

states will have the right to set terms and scrutinize France's economic policies. Mr. Delors, who after three franc devaluations in two years has pushed through a series of unpopular austerity measures to restore the French economy, would be auxious that such conditions were "Any time you show a

He was expected to discuss any such conditions in informal con-tacts with other EC finance minis-



Reeling U.S. Nuclear Utilities Are Dealt Hard New Blows

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The U.S. nuclear-power industry, already reeling from stagnant demand for electricity, buge cost overruns for new construction and mounting environmental opposition, has been dealt a devas-tating blow by the federal government in recent ac-tions, several of the nation's biggest milities said during the weekend.

In decisions announced last week, the Nuclear Reg-ulatory Commission said it would close Consolidated Edison Co.'s Indian Point nuclear plant if the utility did not come up with an acceptable emergency evacu-ation plan, and it fined the operators of the Salem nuclear plant in New Jersey \$850,000 for safety viola-

The actions came against the backdrop of a Supreme Court decision upholding the right of municipalities to bar nuclear plants within their boundaries. Evan Silverstein, an analyst for L.F. Rothchild and Co., characterized the moves as "another nail in the collin of nuclear power." He added that "every time

canceled or postponed dozens of new reactors. Con-struction has oot been started on any new plants in

"Any time you show a weak underbelly in an industry that is so vulnerable to political and economic riaks, there is going to be damage," said James Toskus, a spokesman for Commonwealth Edison, a

tacts with other EC finance ministrates at Tuesday's meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and five others scheduled to be completed in Period of 1986, is the nation's largest nuclear meeting of the countries of the Samuel of the Continued on Period of the Samuel o

U.S. Budget Deficits Seen Persisting

last week's actions would severely damage the ability of companies to attract enough financing to complete the 57 nuclear reactors currently being built by the more than a dozen utilities.

Collectively, these plants are consuming \$15 billion year in construction costs, according to the Atomic

than five years, as has Indian Point, could be affected. "At any time in the future, we could have a change of government or change of policy and plants could simply be taken out of operation," said Norman Cullenot, Scabrook, New Hampshire, where two new reactors are being built by Public Service Co. of New Hamp-

In last week's warning to Indian Point, the NRC the nuclear industry receives another setback there are countless investors out there that say to themselves that's it, this is too big a gamble at any price."

Even before the setbacks, the unitive industry had area. The two reactors at Indian Point, 35 miles north of New York Circ. said it would order the plant closed by June 9 unless of New York City, are operated by Consolidated Edision, of New York, and the New York Power Authori-

> At the same time, the federal commission said that only 16 of the nation's 53 nuclear plants have received final approval for their evacuation plans, which were ordered by the government after the near-catastrophic accident in 1979 at Pennsylvania's Three Mile Island

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

This was not the intention of sound to foreign holders, there

shifted in favor the United States, than the 5 percent forecast by the

der 4 percent.

confident" that its new plants will be completed, Mr. Toskus said, be added that other utilities with plants now being built "are going to be hurt."

Indeed, utility industry analysts maintained that

Industrial Forum, a trade group representing the nu-clear-power industry in Washington.

Even plants that have been in operation for more

spokesman for the Seabrook nuclear-power plant in

BP, Partners Sign First Chinese Deal To Drill Offshore

By Michael Parks Washington Pest Service
BEUING — China signed its

first contract Tuesday with the foreign oil companies that have been bidding to explore and develop its extensive offshore oil reserves. British Petroleum won the right

with Australian. Brazilian and Canadian partners to drill in four highly promising sectors at the mouth of the Pearl River, about 60 miles (95 kilometers) southeast of Canton, and in a fifth area in the southern Yellow Sea off Shanghai. Details of the agreement were not disclosed, though in general it requires the oil companies to bear all exploration costs and about half the development costs if oil is found, with repayment being a

share of the oil produced.

BP officials said that disclosure of key contract elements — how much the Western firms will invest in exploration and what share of oil they will eventually get would jcopardize negotiations con-tinuing over other offshore areas.

Eight to 10 more agreements are likely in the next three months, with drilling expected to begio in October or November, officials of the China National Offshore Oil Corp. said. Companies involved in advanced

discussions are believed to include Texaco, Shell, Chevron, Occidental, Exxon and Elf-Aquitaine, The agreement Tuesday

surprised oil industry observers who had seen the negotiations dragging on through the summer with China proceeding uncertainly in a complex and, for it, oew field and with the oil companies no longer so interested in the Chinese offshore reserves because of the world oil surplus, BP's agreement did have the ap-

pearance of being "cohbled together very quickly," another oil company representative said, and a BP official allowed that further negotisaid.

ations would be necessary before development could be ain.

The initial explora or phase of the contract runs for three years. BP officials said, with extension possible to five or -even years, though BP and its pai ners expect to be in production before then in at least some of the live sectors they have been awarded.

they have been awarded.

BP has a 45-percent stake in contract areas, which total 5,438 square miles. Petro-Canada and Ranger Oil of Canada each have a 10-percent share. Broken Hill Proprietary of Australia has 20 percent and Petrobras of Brazil has 15 percent.

The consortium, put together two years ago as the hidding pro-cess was beginning, may have been helped by its political complexion, according to other oil company representatives, who noted that China's problems with the United States and the Netherlands may nave led it to conclude the first contract with BP and its partners.

China is counting heavily on rapid development of these oil resources to double its oil production, now about two million barrels a day, and ease a growing energy shortage as well as finance industrial development.

But the negotiations with the Western oil companies, 33 of which bid on 43 blocks opened for exploration, have gone slowly, missiog the initial contract deadline of last November and threatening to drag on into the second half of this year,

Not only was China new to the field, having to write laws, regulations and model contracts as it negotiated, but Chinese officials proved very cautious, not wanting to make mistakes for which they would later be attacked, oil company representatives say. "The BP agreement should mean

the logiam has finally been bro-ken." a West European oilman

NYSE Prices Edge Up In Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — Stock prices stimmons also began to buy the ing at the close of the New York onto blue-chip issues. Stock Exchange Tuesday, as the market rebounded from a one-day pause in its historic nine-month

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had shed 4.36 points to 1,228.23 Monday, closed up 1.45 to 1,229.68, putting it just below the record close of 1,232.57 set Friday.

Big Board volume was 104 mil-Mr. Wojnilower projects U.S. ion shares, up from the 93.7 mileconomic growth at somewhat less lion traded Monday, than the 5 percent forecast by the Prices were higher in active trad-

administration. The modest ing of American Stock Exchange growth, he adds, will minimize the issues. Analysts said lower-priced

> investors were trying to get aboard 900 percent stock dividend. It said the rally that has thrived almost shareholders of record July 15 will without major interruption since receive nine additional shares for last August.

But investors were a bit uncertain about the outlook for interest rates since the Federal Reserve reported an increase in the narrowest measure of the oatioo's mooey sup-Several analysts, bowever, said that because bank loan demands

have dropped sharply during the past several weeks, lending institutions are under pressure to lower their prime rate. U.S. Trust encouraged some

traders Tuesday when it lowered its charge to brokers for loans to 94 percent from 91/2 percent. Trading in Metromedia was halt-

ed Tuesday for its announcement stocks were among the most active that its board had approved a 10-issues, which indicated that smaller for-I stock split in the form of a each share held.

policy — a mammoth U.S. trade deficit — benefits the rest of the - benefits the rest of the government policy, he said, but could be an enormous unloading of Advances led declines by a 10-6 as U.S. consumers use their rather the natural consequence of dollar holdings that would compel margin among the 1,999 issues lued dollar to buy imported the way the world is currently put the Fed to adopt a still more reworld as U.S. consumers use their overvalued dollar to buy imported together. "We export our paper, the exchange rate of the dollar is stiffened, the terms of trade are strictive monetary policy. Thus, Mr. Wojnilower asserted, the U.S. trade delicit — which ad-ministration officials estimate will

spur world economic expansion, government's spending. If you like, lower's thesis is that "at some fu-Mr. Wojnilower maintained that we are socializing internationally ture time" when U.S. shares look one of the the results of current the cost of our military buildup."

we import more and more cheaply and have disinflationary circum-

This growth of imports "intensi-fies our unemployment," be admit-ted, but the adjustment to this is

"well along and quite well political-ly accepted."

The one sour note in Mr. Wojni-

stances in the United States."

By Carl Gewirtz onal Herold Tribune

PARIS - High U.S. interest rates and a strong dollar will persist for the foreseeable future, with federal budget deficits of not less than \$150 billion a year becoming a permanent feature of the economic landscape, a leading Wall Street economist forecast Tuesday.

Albert M. Wojnilower, scnior economist at First Boston Corp., speaking to French financiers and prospect that the budget deficit in turn, the swelling U.S. trade will be materially reduced in the deficit means that more dollars foreseeable future" because virtualthree-quarters of the deifict is who increasingly use those dollars voted to spending on old-age to buy U.S. securities. "We have to benefits, military spending and have a trade deficit to finance our debt-interest payments — all of capital inflow, he said. "The initative comes from the capital in-

Interest rates will remain high flow," which except through regu-due to the restrictive monetary pol- lanon, "you could not change at icy of the Federal Reserve and the this particular time." money-market pressures resulting from the deregulation of U.S. financial markets, he added. This, in rest of the world of part of both the turn, will continue to buoy the dollar on foreign-exchange markets at least for as long as public, par ticularly foreign, confidence is maintained in the United States and its securities markets.

U.S. securities, Mr. Wojnilower said, are now the nation's "most successful" export

While foreign governments have been urging Washington to reduce its deficit and cut interest rates to

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business activity abroad.

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who supervises our managed account and

futures fund programs has achieved this remarkable performance over the past 3 years. Minlmum Initial

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FIRST HALF YEAR 1982-83

Shareholders' funds increased Profitability displays continuing improvement

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Banque Bruxelles Lambert was held on 11 May 1983.

upward pressure on interest rates.

He sees the jobless rate hovering at close to 10 percent of the labor force and inflation remaining un-

He also warned that the mone-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

The Directors were pleased to record the unqualified success of the capital increase last March which involved an aggregate amount of BF 2,376.7 million and brought BBL's published capital and reserves to a total of BF 14,362.9 million (unconsoli-

They likewise approved the Executive Committee's decision to float a public issue in the form of a U.S.\$100 million 12 year subordinated floating rate loan.

Allowing for the repayment of a U.S.\$25 million private loan, total subordinated loans amounted to BF 11.292 million firmuslated as at 31 March 1983 exchange rates).

Throughout the first six months to 31 March the Bank pursued its activities against a background dominated live Irequent upheavals in the foreign exchange markets during early 1983.

- widespread easing of interest rates, and in particular short-term rates.

- unusually low demand for credit from the corporate sector in the face of a persistently depressed economic climate. For the first time ever in the Bank's history, the balance sheet total overshot the BF 1,000 billion mark and registered a gain of 3.7% by comparison with 31 March 1982.

As at 31 March 1983 customers' deposits reached BF 402.3 million as against BF 364.2 hillion the same time last year (up by

Growth in lending to the private sector (advances and guarantees) was inhibited, emerging at BF 358.1 billion only compared with BF 316.5 billion at the end of March 1982 Jup by 3.4%). Public sector financing demonstrated sustained growth and moved ahead to BF 292 hillion from BF 227.2 hillion one year

previously, which represents a 28.5% increase. Not interest income (i.e. total income from application of working resources less interest and commission paid) amounted to BF 10.619 million at this interim stage, up by 10% over the corresponding period last war.

Sundry income accounted for BF 3.095 million and rose by 15.5%. After deduction of overhead expenses where a policy of strict cutbacks has been pursued, the first six months of the financial year recorded operating profits before duties, taxes, provisions and depreciation of BF 2.483 million, reflecting a 18.1%

In a persistently dismal economic scene both nationally and in the world as a whole, it can safely be assumed that provisions and depreciation will once again show an increase on 1981-82 figures. Though in the present environment predictions should be treated with extreme wariness, the Bank expects the coming six

months to confirm the trends winnessed during this first half year. The annual report 1981-1982 of BBL may be obtained form the Secretary General's Office of BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT. 24 Avenue Marnix, 1050 BRUSSELS.

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 187 | 187 | Arrenton | 1.00 |
187 | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 40 May 10 21 SAMARANIANNA SA 144704 17434 18471 184704 18470 1847

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285 147 PSYMH (Continued on Page 12)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Nigerian Oil Output Is Reported Higher Than Expected for April

LAGOS (Reuter) — Nigerian oil production rose higher than expected in April to nearly 1.2 million barrels a day, and output this month could be as high as 1.6 million barrels a day, industry sources said Tuesday. They said April output had been expected to be only slightly up from the 900,000 barrels a day for March, Nigeria's third consecutive month under one million barrels a day.

However, they added, the apparent success of the Organization of performance by a ban on U.S. supperform Experting Countries in stabilizing prices had attracted back.

The committee also voted tighter

One source said that the third party buyers now coming back "may just be renewing their aquaintance with Nigeria, and it is difficult to say.

AEG Expects 1983 Operating Loss

FRANKFURT (Renters) — AEG-Telefunken expects a small operating loss in 1983, management board spokesman Heinz Dürr said Tuesday. The company posted an operating loss of 980 million DM (\$408

He told a press conference that several business sectors would make a

After debt-settlement proceedings, the AEG world group posted a 1982 net loss of 85.49 million DM, compared with a profit of 24.20 million DM in 1981.

Commerzbank Says Profit Up

DUSSELSDORF, West Germany (Reuters) — Commerzbank's operating profit before trading results improved in the first quarter by 29.1 million Deutsche marks, or 15 percent, from the fourth quarter of 1982, Walter Scipp, management board chairman, said Tuesday.

He told the annual meeting that the good start to the year meant that it was not unrealistic to expect operating profits for 1983, including trading results, to exceed 1982's record of almost 500 million DM. Mr. Seipp also said Commerchank was launching Tuesday a \$100-million, five-year Eurobond issue with share warrants attached. Mr. Seipp said the dollar Eurobond, the first that the bank has issued with warrants, will carry a 7 percent coupon and par pricing. Each \$1,000 of bonds will entitle the holder to buy 12 shares at a price of 171 DM each.

BASF Predicts Steady Upturn

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany (Reuters) - BASF is confident that an upturn in first quarter earnings can be maintained and the worst part of the recession that hit profits hard in last year's third quarter has been weathered, Marthias Seefelder, management board chairman, said

BASF world group pretax profit rose 4.3 percent in the first quarter to about 300 million DM, while parent company pretax profit rose 6.7 percent to 159 million DM, the company said.

First quarter earnings put BASF back on a level with 1982's first quarter 1982, Mr. Seefelder said.

GE Shows New Acoustic Device

. SCHENECTADY, New York (AP) - A tool that uses sound waves to produce magnified pictures of miniscule flaws deep in metal was presented Tuesday by researchers at General Electric Co.

The new scanning acoustic microscope can penetrate several inches into an object such as a 250-pound aircraft engine disk, or a fraction of an inch into a silicon computer chip.

"In extensive tests, this innovative new tool has pinpointed cracks and other flaws in tough engineered materials that escape detection by even the most sophisticated X-ray techniques," said Dr. Roland W. Schmitt, GE's senior vice president for corporate research and development.

Clevepak Wants to Buy Interpace

Clevepak Wants to Buy Interpace

WHITE PLAINS, New York (Renters) — Clevepak Corp. said Tuesday that it had proposed an acquisition of Interpace Corp. to the Interpace Counts, which are included in the pace board.

The company said it would acquire slightly less than half of Interpace Trees are designed in the company said it would acquire slightly less than half of Interpace.

The company said it would acquire slightly less than half of Inter—Even a modest rise in interest rates pace's common stock for \$35 a share in each.

The rest would be obtained by under a combination of newly issued out of those accounts into savings of each preferred share for each Interpace common share. . . .

House Unit Backs Rise in IMF Quota

By Jonathan Fuerbringer New York Tones Service

WASHINGTON - The House Banking Committee, on a voice vote, has approved an \$8.4-billion

The committee also voted tighter restrictions on international lending while rejecting a proposal to push for eased IMF lending terms. These votes Monday left the final version with elements that could spark opposition from legislators on both sides of the IMF quota is-

Rep. Fernand J. St Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee, supported the provisions to tighten lending restrictions. But even with these, he said, "the bill will not be easy to pass in any case."

"We cannot ask the United States taxpayer to put up nearly \$8.4 billion to help clean up the in-ternational financial mess while we

al," Mr. St Germain said in supporting his version of the bill.

On the two closest votes of the day, the committee voted to keep language in the bill that would require banks to set aside special reserves on international loans when it appeared they could not be repaid without restructuring or additional borrowing.

Banks and the administration opposed this provision because, officials said, it could force middle- man said it was still too early to size banks that are now lending make a prediction for this fiscal abroad to back out because of the added cost imposed by the special The former Toyota Motor Co. reserves. This withdrawal, opponents argued, would make the risk 306.18 billion yen for the year endof the remaining larger banks even ed June 30, 1982. more serious.

"It would put a chill on interna-tional lending," said Representa-tive Douglas Barnard, Democrat of

Mr. St Germain argued most strongly for this provision, saying that it was necessary to force the say to United States banks and federal regulators into the kind of federal regulators business as usu-supervision they had promised.

(Continued from Page 9)

tary relationships that existed before the deregulation of financial markets in the United States nolonger obtain. Under deregulation, "we should expect the monetary aggregates to grow at a 10 percent annual rate or more," he said. Be-cause the Fed's upper limit on expansion on the money supply is 10 percent, "we should expect to always have a relatively restrictive monetary policy.

He said he thinks it is likely that President Ronald Reagan will re-place Paul A. Volcker when his term as Federal Reserve Board chairman expires this August, and that his successor, "who will probably not be as technically competent," will be forced by the market "to demonstrate that his allegiance to policy is greater than his allegiance to the president's re-elec-tion." The result will be an even more restrictive policy than might have been expected if Mr. Vokeker were reappointed.

He said that the deregulation of the U.S. financial institutions has made it more difficult for monetary authorities to dampen credit

But deregulation created checking accounts that earn attractive rates of interest, Mr. Wojnilower said. Changes in interest rates have little or no effect on these checking balances. The result is that monetary policy must resort to dampening credit demand by driving inter-

COMPANY **EARNINGS**

est rates so high that borrowers refuse to seek funds, he said.

Revenue and profits, in millions, ore in local currences unless otherwise indicated.

Netherlands

Akzo Group Profits 25.9 **United States**

West Germany

Acg-Telefunken 1782 24.20 (a) 85.49

288.0

Analysts Say Chrysler Request Irks Lawmakers Toyota May

TOKYO - Toyota Motor Corp., created last July through a merger of Toyota Motor Co. and Toyota Motor Sales Co., will probably become the first Japanese company with annual operating profit of

Set Record

expected to be slightly above 400 billion yen. But a Toyota spokes-

The former Toyota Motor Co.

Results for this fiscal year are expected to be announced in late August, a company spokesman

Analysts said Toyota is expected to pay a special dividend of one yen in addition to an ordinary 14yen dividend for the current fiscal year to mark the merger. Toyota Motors paid a dividend of 14 yen a share for the year ended June 30,

They said Toyota's vehicle production in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1982, fell 0.9 percent to 1.53 million units from a year earli-

er following sluggish exports.

Analysts said output in the second half will rise about 2 percent from a year earlier to more than 1.65 million, mainly because of increased domestic sales

The analysts said Toyota's domestic car market share was 40 percent in April.

They said the company is expected to remodel its best-selling "Corolla" car this month, which will boost its domestic sales.

Markets Closed

Banks and financial markets will he closed Thursday in Belgium, France, West Germany, Luxem-bourg, Switzerland and South Africa for a holiday.

A recent sinesy shows that resident continental Europeans listed in the International Who's Who their responsive has to one open magazines, radio or television. Moreover, 20% of their shod he resultant in the International Hernél Tribune, frof's sory than need any other publication in the English language.

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

liam S. Green, Republican of New
WASHINGTON — Several

York "When a private entity pro
"I find muself really tors by it."

members of Congress have responded angrily to word that chrysler wants the government to forgo some or all of the large profit it could make by exercising its right to buy Chrysler common stock.

The angress have revides a service and takes an economic risk, it demands and receives financial benefits. Why should the taxpayers, who provide to buy Chrysler common stock.

Among others who resistered The government obtained 14.4

million stock-purchase warrants as part of the rescue package it fashmore than 400 billion yen (\$1.7 billion), stock analysts said Thesday.

They said Toyota's operating profit in the year ending June 30 is share now worth about \$28. That represents a potential gain of almost \$220 million.

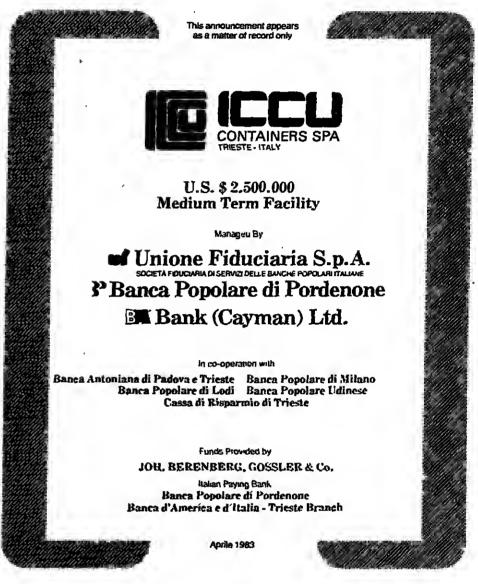
"The equity kicker that Congress insisted on is entirely consistent with the high risk; there is no recently reported record quarterly reason for surrendering a penny of profits and last week announced

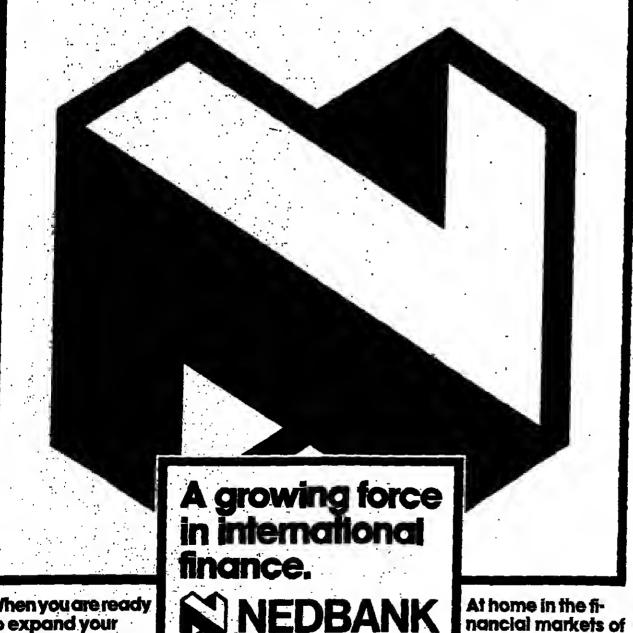
Among others who registered complaints were Segator William Proximire, Democrat of Wisconsin, who played an important role in the rescue operation, and Representative Fernand J. St Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, now head of the House Banking Com-

sympathy for the company, which tion of warrants was only men-

"I find myself really torn by n." said Representative Stewart B. McKinney, Republican of Con-necticut, who had opposed the government involvement. He said Chrysler had been paying a "pretty befty price" in service fees and other costs, and "having the government make a windfall is a little

Chrysler officials met Monday with the staff of the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board. The discussion mainly concerned issuing debennittee. tures to help pay off the first \$400
Other members expressed more million of the debt, and the quesuoned in passing, a Treasury





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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V. Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. ("The Fund") has been called by the Management and will take place at the offices of Curação International Trust Company N.V., De Ruyterkade 62, Willemstad, Curação, Netherlands Antilles on May 31, 1983 at 11.00 a.m.

AGENDA

- Consideration of the declaration of p dividend of \$0.12 per share to Stockholders of record on June 17, 1983.
 Approval of Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended
- Approval of Financial Signethenia for the August 31, 1982.

 The transaction of such other business os may properly come before the meeting, or pny adjournment or adjournments.

The foregoing items may be approved by a majority of the shares cost on each item. Copies of the Annual Report of the Financial Containing the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1982 and form of proxy—available in English or German without cost to the Stockholder—may be obtained from the principal office of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., Post Office Box N3712, Nossau, N.P., Bahama Islands, from the afflices of the Paying Agents listed below, or from

Dreyfus GmbH Moximilianstr, 24 8000 Munich 22, West Germany Tel. 089/220702. Telex: 5/29392

Holders of bearer shares will be admitted to the Meeting on presentation of their Certificates or presentation of a vaucher which may be obtained from any of the Paying Agents listed below. Holders of bearer shares may vate by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a vaucher obtained from one of the Paying Agents listed below to Mr. Barry W. Herman, The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., c/a RoyWest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited, Mutual Funds Department, P.O. Box N7788, Nassau, Bahama Islands. The form of proxy and vaucher must be received by Mr. Barry W. Herman by May 30, 1983 to be voted of the meeting. The Custodians of the Fund are The Bank of New York (70 Washington Street, New York, N.Y.) and RoyWest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited. All payments and inquiries should be directed to RoyWest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited. All payments and inquiries should be directed to RoyWest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited, Mutual Funds Department, P.O. Box N7788, Nassau, Bahama Islands. Inquiries may also be directed to Dreyfus GmbH, Maximilianstr. 24, 8000 Munich 22, West Germany. Tel.: 089/220702. Telex: 5/29392.

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RCA Chief Credits Budget Cuts, Good Shows in NBC Turnaround Countries Urged

By Peter J. Boyer Los Angeles Times Service BURBANK, California — When Thornton Bradshaw became chairman of a shaky RCA Corp. in July 1981, it was widely speculated that dumping its floundering subsidi-ary, the National Broadcasting Co. would be a priority item on his agenda. Now, he speaks of NBC as

a centerpiece restored. After a four-year slide in profit, NBC turned the corner in 1982. more than doubling its profit from \$48.1 million to \$107.9 million. Judging from first-quarter returns

this year, it looks as though profit will double again in 1983.

Mr. Bradshaw said in a recent interview that two things had sawed.

NBC: The network chainsan. Grant Tinker, capped the spending spree that bled NBC during the hectic reign of Fred Silverman as president and, no less noteworthy an accomplishment, NBC's programs are better.

"Expenses have been brought under control at NBC," Mr. Bradshaw said. "Expenses increased only 5 percent in 1982. That is a remarkably low figure in that business. Also, the demo-

graphics changed, by design. "This is not only the most important thing that happened to NBC in 1982, but the most important thing going on" in network television. "NBC programs are more popular among the 18-to-49-year-old audience and the urban audience, and advertisers like

NBC's programmer, Brandon Tar-tikoff, by which NBC is selling smaller audiences to advertisers for premium prices. The plan calls for creating a core of "class" programs, admired by a younger, more urban audience, and building on that with broad-appeal hits, such as NBC's new "The A-Team."

But the two elements of Mr. Tinker's reign that Mr. Bradshaw admires — a leash on spending and better programs — are sometimes in conflict. For example, NBC has been high on a proposed series called "Bay City Blues," an ensemble series in the fashion of the successful "Hill Street Blues." ("Bay City" came from the "Hill Street" source - MTM Productions, for-merly owned by Mr. Tinker.)

But NBC would not pay what MTM said was needed to produce the show, and last week the net-work's deal with MTM dissolved. The production company is now shopping elsewhere for a deal for "Bay City Blues."

"Tinker was in the producing business," Mr. Bradshaw said. "He knew, as a producer, that there was a difference in dealing with the three different networks. At some networks, they would look over your shoulder and watch your eve-ry move. He didn't like dealing with them, and neither did the other independent producers. His philosophy is to deal with the best producers, and let them go. That's RCA's recent experience in pay TV



Thornton Bradshaw

volatile video universe, things get murkier in the realm of "new tech-nologies," such as pay TV, video cassettes and discs. Mr. Bradshaw seemed surer when speaking of NBC's place in video.

He is faced with a dilemma: On the one hand, RCA's recent study of the entertainment industry was startlingly bullish on the future of pay-cable TV. Among other things, the report concluded that "the new services and home-video technologies" will ent the three networks' share of the audience from 80 per-cent now to 60 percent by 1990.

On the other hand, there is

Continued Credit For Developing

WASHINGTON - Leaders of seek to prevent an "unraveling" of cluded their two-day annual mea-the world financial and trading sys-ing here Tuesday placing slightly more emphasis on fighting uncomindustrialized countries should tems by encouraging continued more emphasis on fighting unem-credit for developing countries and ployment than they have in recent by stopping protectionism, accord-years.

ing to the Overseas Development Council. The council, a private group de-from those of last year. And once voted to increasing U.S. under-standing of developing countries, released a statement Monday cy as a result of the talks.

To service their debt, develop-ing countries must expand their ex-ports, but they cannot do so if contribute to the upcoming summit other countries raise restrictive of the seven leading industrial trade barriers," the council said. states at the end of this month, Mr. "The crises confronting the inter-national trading and financial re-won't come at these issues with the gimes are therefore immately sense of a solution in some kind of

world debt crisis was not caused by likely to be around the world."
"gross errors" of banking judgment, nor were higher taxes a necion the ministers' determination to essary result of expanded interna- reverse protectionist trends. tional aid, he said.

Rather, he said, developing countries were victims of a recession-induced decline in the volume of trade; a sharp deterioration in their terms of trade, which refers to governments "intend...to promote the prices of a country's imports and exports; and much h w in-

mai H*erald Tribu*ne PARIS — Senior government officials of the 24 member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development con-cluded their two-day annual meet-

But the economic portions of the final communique differ very little

By Carl Gewirtz

aimed at participants in the Wil-hamsburg Virginia, economic sum-mit later this month.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz told a press conference that the meeting showed a mutual that the meeting showed a mutual

definitive sense. What they can At a briefing, Robert S. contribute is a sense of the rela-McNamara, the council's chair tionship among these issues and a McNamara, the council's chair-tionship among these issues and a man, argued strongly against those greater understanding of how they who say that imprudent bankers affect the countries involved so should not be bailed out by taxpay. that as they proceed with their own ex-supported agencies such as the policies they do so with a greater International Monetary Fund. The sense of how the interactions are that as they proceed with their own

A year ago, ministers were hop-ing that an anticipated economic expansion would result in a recov-ery in employment. This year, how-ever, the ministers stated that their ob creation and higher employ-

emerging in an important part of the OECD area." Tuesday's communiqué stated that they were "very concerned about the high and rising levels of anemployment" and were agreed that "ensuring the transition to sus-tained non-inflationary growth and higher employment is the central

This policy, they agreed, needs to be "set firmly in a medium-term framework" which will "call for

OECD Officials Focus on Joblessness

the meeting, this commitment to flexibility is the meat of the agreement. Up to now, governments, to remain credible in their anti-inflation fight, have been obliged to ap-ply policy rigidly, and this rigidity itself is now seen as the obstacle to newed growth.

The ministers were agreed that not all member countries are in a position to foster higher domestic growth. "In some [unspecified] countries, accounting for about 20 percent of OECD GNP, further progress against inflation is re-quired" and they were advised to persevere in their battle while countries accounting for another 10 percent of the area's GNP were advised to get their "very high" rates of inflation under control.

The other countries, who account for 70 percent of output within the OECD area, were advised to adopt a monetary policy that would "allow for output growth which is sustainable over the medium term," the communiqué stated. Fiscal policy, however, needs to be tightened. "Structural budget deficits need to be reduced to make room for invest-ment needed to sustain growth and

employment," it stated.
But U.S. Treasury Secretary

will be a "long, slow process."

structural and cyclical deficits and methods to deal with them. OECD nep, whose part-time term has been

work to resolve the international world to some \$10 billion a year. debt problems in a trade-expansionary way." But their emphasis the bank could easily borrow at that "adjustment by debtor counleast another \$3 billion a year withtries" is a prerequisite to any reso- out any impairment to its triple-A message that the now wholesale funds. bailout of the debtor nations is in

Efforts to get ministers to en-dorse a call on the International Monetary Fund to tap private capital markets to enhance its lending capability died in the early pre-paratory stages of this meeting. And the final communique omitted the specific language of an earlier draft that had promised that "multilateral lending institutions will be making proposals for increasing their lending capacity."

policies when circumstances re-quire."

Donald Regan warned at Tues- World Bank vice president day's session that making beadway Munir P. Benjenk, however, warn-in reducing the U.S. budget deficit ing that the downtrend in commerill be a "long, slow process." cial bank lending to developing French Finance Minister countries "most likely... is still not Jacques Delors urged the OECD to played out," called on governments call a special autumn session of to allow his institution to do more ministers to discuss in detail the than it is now to help finance de-

veloping countries.

The bank two years ago was or-Secretary General Emille van Len-dered by its board of directors extended in mid-1984, said the ministers) to limit its lending to a French proposal received some total of \$60 billion in the 1982-86 support in the meeting and would be studied by the organization.

period. This lending constriction has limited the bank's borrowings The ministers also agreed to in the major capital markets of the

But Mr. Benjenk estimated that lution of the problem was a clear credit rating or its relative cost of

"The crisis is now." Mr. Benjenk said in an interview, "and the cost to member governments would be nothing." At worst, he said, in might bring forward by several months the increase in its capital scheduled to be sought in 1985. But that capital increase should not pose a budgetary burden on members countries, he added, because the amount of the increase actually paid in hy the hank's owners is usually only a fraction of the nomi nal value.

Nuclear Utilities Dealt New Blows

lem nuclear plant in southern New Jersey \$850,000 for safety violations. The Salem plant is operated by Public Service Electric & Gas by Public Service Electric & Cas Co. The fine was the largest ever assessed against a nuclear plant for safety deliciencies, and resulted from an incident in February when automatic shutdown system

Last week's decisions by the federal commission, moreover, came less than three weeks after the Supreme Court, in a landmark decision, ruled that states could ban nuclear construction as long as the action was motivated by economic,

These actions, taken together, re-flect a growing determination on the part of the state and local governments to play a larger role in present and future nuclear-power

It comes against a backdrop of mounting environmental activism in protest of the industry, rapidly escalating construction costs, and expanding regulations on plant construction that have extended the time required to build a nuclear plant to an average of 12 years.

"A utility manager isn't afraid of spending \$10 billion. But he is afraid of not knowing how much afraid of not knowing how much will produce only 25 percent of he is going to have to spend," said electricity demand.

Mr. Toskus of Commonwealth

which has championed the nuclear industry in hearings before state and federal government agencies, said that since 1980, while the ground has not been broken for a single new plant, utility companies have canceled 40 nuclear-reactorconstruction projects, many of group, which had projected in the mid-1970s that half the nation's electicity would come from nuclear plants by the end of the century, estimates that the nuclear industry

what we've been doing. Letting with The Entertainment Channel, them go — but within a budget, which Mr. Bradshaw cites with a Obviously, we exercise control." Wince. The channel folded in March. ment" and to "take advantage of He was referring to the strategy employed by Mr. Tinker and the room for growth, which is now terest rates after inflation. Over High Low Clase PRENCH FRANC U.S. Futures Prices Grains Food of 106.081, no 2.467. RD, WHITE POTATOES State that cimb per St. Nov 7.75 7.75 Est. soles 13, Prev. soles 3 Prev doy's open int 57% in Financial Prev day's open int 25,702, up 125. JAPANESE Y EN 8 PST ven. | Debrit equals: 58,80061 Just | Dec. | Document of 1,000 | 5 pp | Document of 1,000 | 5 pp | Document of 1,000 | 5 pp | Document of 1,000 | Prev day's open int 50,975, up 2,853. 5 pris day's open int 50,975, up 2, COFFEEC 11 point equals \$0.000; 11 point equals \$0.000; ATT A942 A703 A736 —2 ATTS 5002 A765 A776 —2 5036 5050 5030 5057 —3 \$710 +40 Industrials s 8,141. secon let 42,978, up 585, COCOA 10 metric May Jul Sep Dec Mor Moy 10 YR. TREASURY Highs and Lows FMCCp of For WestFr Fedders FedPopBd Fini Feder Firestone FstNSs Bnc FstNSs Ca FreetMcM GTE 2475of GenHost s Geneso Inc Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931, p — preliminary; i — final Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 12, 1931, Cow Johns : base 100 : Dec. 21, 1934 May 10 Year Age 1,42 0,45 40,00 75-76 26-27 76-44 4,6754 35-37 Twe 1.27 0.58 451.00 212.80 75-76 20-23 84%-86 6,5068 ...40 11.15 N.T. 1,895 1,960 N.T. 2,045 2,180 2,245 N.T. Tin; spot 2 months Lead: spot 2 months Zinc; seaf 3 months Silver: spot 3 months Aluminium: spot 3 months Wickel: spot 3 months 1,440 1,490 1,547 1,560 1,400 QUEST TO THE 911.50 912.30 938.50 939.00 1360.00 1.776.00 2,345.00 1.350.00 ondon Commodities Mry 10 Metromedia Slates 10-for-1 Stock Split 1,244 1,278 1,284 1,300 1,316 N.T. N.T. SECAUCUS, New Jersey — Metromedia's board Tuesday ap-proved a 10-for-1 stock split in the form of a 900 percent stock divi-NCREASED 1445 通知には代表 It said shareholders of record July 15 will receive nine additional shares for each share held. The

shares were \$550 each - the most expensive common on the New York Stock Exchange — when trading was halted Toesday for the

that the company and its stock-holders will benefit from the in-creased stock trading liquidity and broader investor representation

that will result from the stock

NEW LOWS-

Herald

flexibility in the implementation of rather than safety, concerns, Over-the-Counter Hongkong-Shanghai Posts Good Quarter

HONG KONG — The Hong-kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. group's first-quarter figures justify us beard's confidence that 1983 dividends will be at least the same to a 1922 on gently missing the same chael Sandberg said Tuesday at the bank's annual general meeting.

He said the figures, on which he did not elaborate, reflected to some extent the start of a turnaround in world trading. The bank paid dividends of 0.55 Hong Kong dollars for 1982, compared with 0.49 dollars in 1981, on group profits of

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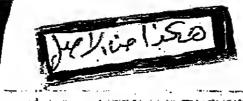
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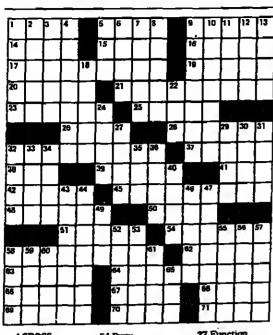
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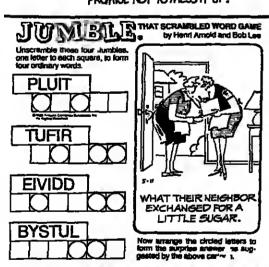
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What happened to his get-up-and-go?— IT GOT UP & WENT



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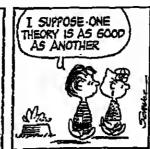
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BOOKS

BARCAT SKIPPER: Tales of a Tangier Island Waterman. By Larry S. Chowning. 155 pp. \$11.95.

Tidewater Publishers, Box 456, Centreville, Md.

Reviewed by John N. Cole

A BRONZE plaque bolted to the wall of Fairbanks Tackle Store on Tilghman Island on Maryland's Eastern Shore reads: "In memory of the Hayruss IV, lost off Tilghman Island February 9, 1979. Capt. Garland C. Phillips, George Cummins, T.R. Cummins, Rusty Cummins, Michigan Commins.

"Who were dedicated to conservation and the restoration of rockfish in the Bay. May all who read this tablet be inspired to carry on their work."

Five watermen, working Chesapeake Bay on one of the largest, newest, best-equipped power boats on the Eastern Shore. Yet the Bay never besitated. Backing to the northwest, the wind pushed at the bay's shoal waters with all its winter fury. Snow piled from bulging, black cumulus that brought the wind; seas made up

so quickly there was no running from them.

Watermen say one of the seas broke over the
stern of the Hayruss IV, swamping it, killing its engine. Another sea, and another. The boat lay dying, then it sank, sliding into water so cold a man could not survive more than a few paralyzing minutes.

Larry C. Chowning a reporter for the Southside Sentinel in Urbanna, Virginia, probably heard about the sinking of the Hayruss IV, and it must have occurred to him that even in 1979 life as a waterman on the Chesapeake

Bay had not changed much over the centuries.
Chowning would have heard about the Hayruss IV because in those days he was talking
with his friend Emer Crockett, a native of Tangier Island. And Crockett, a waterman for all his 80 years, was telling Chowning the stories that are collected in the pages of this slim, intense book that rings with the rhythm and the simplicity of the bay's fishing community.

Chowning acts as a transposer, not an in-truder. There is no hint of his presence any-where in the pages. He listens hard to Crock-ett, stays true to the unaffected poetry of the waterman's narrative and gathers the tales like shad from a net, piling them silver-bright and fresh into the small basket of this book. Crockett talks of his days as a young water-

man in the '30s, 'times were hard then' is a phrase that appears often. And the topics taken from the '20s and '30s and beyond are the same as those reflected by the plaque in Fairbanks Tarkle Store; life and death, the weather, the catch and the tapestry of wild and natural presences that include watermen as well as waterfowl, fish, crabs and oysters.

Crockett's recollections sail on the lift of his language, the liquid simplicity of his vision. He does not qualify, does not complicate or rationalize. He and his fellow watermen have the maffected integrity that comes at once from their isolation as islanders, as watermen and as the maintainers of a relationship with the bay and its natural presences that has spanned a dozen generations and has persisted in the face of pressures for change that would long ago have overwhelmed a community of lesser val-

Life and death are interwoven, inseparable, Recalling a hard winter on Tangier, Crocking says. "The only one to get real sick was old Uncle Dick Spence. He was my granddaidy's guaning partner. He died toward the middle of the fraces. The ground was invern abid. They the freeze. The ground was frezen solid. They couldn't bury him. Some men took Uncle Dick and put him in an old descried house in Canaan, where he kept until the ground

On watermen and the weather: "Part of being a waterman in those days was to have to contend with the weather. In time of traxety everybody was your friend on Tangier. We all tried to look after one another."

Elmer Crockett talks in a voice seldom heard in the United States these days. We owe Larry Chowning our gratitude for what he has done to catch the words for all of us. For even the bay, and its watermen, now, at last, seem to have come to a beginning of their end. The waterman's ways of life and death can sink like the Hayruss IV, and we'll need histories of what once was, histories as true as "Barcat

John N. Cole is the author of "Striper." "In Maine" and other books. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bolk-stores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not

FICTION 1 THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John & Carre.
2 CHRISTINE by Stephen King.
3 WHITE GOLD WIELDER, by Stephen R. Ponaldson.

VOICE OF THE HEART, by Barbara
Taylor Rendford Taylor Bradford
THE LONESOME GODS, by Louis 5 THE LONESOME GODS, by Louis
L'Amour.
6 BANKER, by Dick Francis.
7 ANCIENT EVENINGS, by Norman
Mailer.
8 THE DELTA STAR, by Joseph
Wambaugh
9 HEARTBURN, by Nora Ephron
10 THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean M. I THE MISTS OF AVALON, by Marion Zimmer Bradley 13 42 12 MASTER OF THE GAME by Sidney

NONFICTION

IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Thomas I, Peters and Robert I, Waterman Jane Fonda.
5 BLUE HIGHWAYS, by William Least 6 THE FPLAN OLET, by Andrey Eyron....
7 MARY ELLEN'S HELP YOURSELF DIET PLAN, by Macy Elles Finkham....
8 THE LOVE YOU MAKE, by Peter Brown and Seven Gaines. 12 2 WORKING OUT, by Charles Hix 11 3 SALVADOR, by Ioan Didion. 10 5 THE YOUNGEST SCIENCE, by Lewis

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal posed and South. At most tables in a pairs contest, South reached three no-trump after East had overcalled in spades.

At first sight it seems that

the defense works on spades, but East may be able to take

play the spade queen on dum-

The declarer found the cor- he can make nine tricks rect counter of allowing the against the best defense. problems for both East South. At most tables in a scontest. South reached to no-trump after East had realled in spades. that suit together with two At first sight it seems that spades, two hearts and two disamonds. The heart queen withered on the vine, but that did not matter. And playing diamonds at the second trick

would be no improvement. my's jack at the first trick. If
South wins and works on
chubs, West will be able to play
his remaining spade and East
spade queen was allowed to Matters would have been more interesting if East had

4E762 SOUTH 4K 16543 7Q86 4J2 4J96

3=5		JIM DAVIS	511	will gain the lead with the king after the spades are en lished.	club win. There are various tries	not
ABN ACF Holding 374,00 374,00 AIII and ACF Holding 62,96 57,76 ASF AIII and ACF AII	Part	1	over Pay Bres 279 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276	Sarrice 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70	721 Doon Dev 250 227 250 +15 65 Dentison 341 4814 604	High Law Close Ch'or
Solution to Previous Puzzle LAME MASKS FEL APER INERT ERI METRONOMEALASK AXE TUNISIA EE CTS CORNS TABOO COL OECA ERIN HALE ASIL MOSQUITOE CUAOO AMQUNT NAT MEN SANER SPT PERE REATA EOS ERANANATE DO GUBSLEBATHINAIN ABBA SAMOA RAC NEED STAIN CLE	RIYADH — Saudi Arabia signed agreements Tuesday with two foreign companies, Agip of Italy and Neste of Finland, to build a petrochemical plant in the Gulf industrial city of Jubail. The state-owned Saudi Basic Industries Corp. said the plant would use locally available methanol and butane, with production planned by the end of 1986. Canadian Indexes May 10	Sea Commerc	Section Sect	New Index : 254.45 Privious : 257.79 Privious : 257.79 Privious : 2775.86 Zanich	5 Goodvoor 526 28 23 114 1	1922 Unicerty A 59 59 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7



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HEST SELLERS A strong throw by left fielder George Foster and a sure tag by Met catcher Ronn Reynolds nailed José Cruz at home in Monday's second inning at Houston. But the Astros won, 6-4.

Rogers Subdues Braves on 6-Hitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ATLANTA — Steve Rogers and Tim Wallach blooped a single pitched a six-hitter and delivered a to center. After Chris Speier struck run-scoring single as Montreal out, Bryan Little's sacrifice fly edged the Braves, 5-3, here Monscored Oliver and Rogers followed day night. Rogers (5-1) raised his with his RBI single.

lifetime record against Atlanta to

12-9, including 10 of his last 11 dewhen Tim Raines walked, stole sec-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP vious decisions at Atlanta Stadium. the only National League park

where he had failed to win. Camp (3-3) in the second inning.
They loaded the bases when Al

Major League **Standings**

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	EASI			
		W	L Pd.	
Philiodelphia	15	9	425	_
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Houston	13	7.0	ATT	94
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Baston	10	10	415	
	15	17	556	11/2
	Houston AMES Baston	Philipdelphia 15 Montreal 14 Si. Louis 12 Pittsburch 16 New York 8 Chicago WEST Los Angeles "21 Allonia 19 Cincinnati 14 Son Proncisco 13 Son Dieso 13 AMERICAN LEA EAST Baston 14	Philiodelphia 15 9	W Pct.

14 17 .538 13 .12 .520 14 13 .519 WEST 12 57 - (0-3).

Professional Control

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Lickets

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

Baseball Leaders MATIONAL LEAGUE

BATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting (45 of bots): Schmidt, Pht., 364;
Dovson, Mon., 363; Cromartis, Mon., 365;
T.Kennedv, S.D., 365; Hendrick, St.L., 347,
1 Runs: Schmidt, Pht., 27; Garvey, S.D., 25;
Aurphy, All., 22; Leakoster, S.P., 21; Brock,
L.A., 20; Evons, B.F., 20; S.Sau, L.A., 20;
RB1s: T.Kennedv, S.D., 25; Murphy, All.,
25; Bench, Cln., 23; Hendrick, St.L., 21;
Schmidt, Pht., 23

Hits: Bonillo, S.D., 41; Cruz, Hou., 38;
T.Kennedy, J.D., 38; Bench, Cln., 26; Garvey,
S.D., 36; Thon, Hou., 36.
Doubles: J.Roy, Pit., 11; Dowson, Mon., 8; 8
Hed with 7.

S.D. 36; Thon, Houl, 34.
Doubles: J.Roy, Pit. 11; Dowson, Mon. B; B
Hed with 7.
Trivies: Morano, Houl, 4; Dowson, Mon. 3;
Green: St.L. 3; Roines, Mon. 3; 15 fled with 2.
Honte Russ: Murphy. Aft., B; Generate,
L.S. 7; Honner, All. 1; Schwidt, Phl. 7;
Brock, L.A. 4; Chembilist, All. 4) Evons, S.F.
4; Genvey, S.D. 6; Hendrick, St.L. 4.
Stolen Bases: Locy, Pit. 15; E.Mitzer, Clo.
12; Morrano, Houl, 12; S.Sox, L.A. 10; LeMostjer, S.F. 9; Mazzilli, Pit. 9; Tront-Jou. 9.
PBicklop 13 decisions): P.Peraz, All. 50,
1,000, 124; Behenno, All. 3-0, 1,000, 144;
Mongs, Phl. 3-0, 1,000, S.M.; Sievent, L.A. 3-0,
J.000, L54: Doranciev, S.D. 5-1, 233, 277; Rogers, Mon. 5-1, 233, 245,
Bit Resoits: Cortion, Phl. 63; McWilliams,
Pit. 46; Son, Cln. 42; Berenvi, Cla. 41; Rogers, Mon., 34.

Saves: S.Howe, L.A. 6; Hume, Cin., 5; For-Sict. All. 4 Luces, S.D. 4: Bedrasion, Atl. 3; DeLeon. S.D. 3: Garber, Atl. 3: LoCarte. (ros. 3) Minton, S.F. 1: B.Smith, Mon., 3: Le Smith, Chl. 3: Stewart, L.A. 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

- Betting (45 at bots): Curew, Col., 471; Brett, K.C., 449; Thornton, Cle., 389; Beni-Runs; Costino, Min., 20; Brett, K.C., 22; Downing, Cal., 20; E.Murray, Bol., 20; Youri,

Aul. 20. RBiss Breit, K.C. 26; Kiffle, Chl. 26; Rics, Bos. 25; Word, Min. 25; Thornton, Cle. 23. 19 His; Corne, Col., 45; Costlee, Min. 39; Boess, Bos. 34; Youn, Aul. 34; 4 ted with 25; Doubles; Bratt, K.C. 12; Berndaprd, Chl. 41; Hrbek, Min., 11; S.Henderson, Seq., 10; 6

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Month

Col. 30. Condition of the Color of the Color

drive in Bill Russell and give the Dodgers a 4-3 verdict over Chica-

In San Francisco, pinch hitter Dave Bergman singled in the sec-ond of two ninth-inning runs that gave the Giants their sixth consecutive victory, a 5-4 decision over St.

burgh break a five-game losing streak with a 5-3 victory over the

run average to 1.11, Stanley improved his record to 3-2. Reid Nitwo runs. In his last seven outings, Stanley is 2-0 with five saves.

Mariners 6, Orloles 4 In Baltimore, rookie Jamie Allen out, two-run double highlighted a hit his second major-league home five-run fifth and Frank LaCorte run and had three RBIs to spark Seattle to a 6-4 decision over the

Blue Jays 6, White Sox 1 fifth to rout rookie Rick Ownbey

Giants 5. Cardinals 4

Louis. Pirates 5, Padres 3 In San Diego, Jason Thompson's fifth hit of the game, a two-run double in the 14th, helped Pitts-

Red Sox 8, Angels 2

In the American League, in Bos-ton, Bob Stanley pitched 64 inn-ings of shutout relief as the Red Sox downed California, 8-2. In lowering his league-leading earnedchols went 4-for-4 with a bomer, two doubles and two RBL Wade Boggs batted in the winners' other comprising 15% scoreless innings,

in Los Angeles, Ken Landreaux. Toronto beat the White Sox, 6-1. the Aberdeen side from their who earlier had hit a home run to Cliff Johnson homered for Toronto school days, made a habit of telling

"Get out there and run them --GOTEBORG, Sweden - Paths it's not Real Madrid you're fac-

of sporting history, and perhaps fuing!"

This time, it is: But not the Real

will converge here Wednesday.

Madrid of that magical time, almostherly port is created by the Encorpean Cap Winners' Cup final who engineered that 1960 performmatchup between the legendary ance. Real Madrid and the first-timers rom Aberdeen.

McGhee, "it's pretty much a name Fishing boats in the North Sea of the past." McGhee is a striker from Aberdeen.

have altered course for Goteborg and Orkney ferry services have been suspended while sea-going vessels are commandeered. With Yankee consins from the oil rigs club's 24 European goals this seaaboard, some 12,000 Aberdonians have formed Operation Europe, by sea and air. It is the first such night in their

club's history.

The Spaniards, of course, are more practiced.

This is Madrid's 11th European finale and, with dour, expectant Aberdonians and excited Latins in equal numbers, Nya Ullevi Stadim will be transformed into a cauldron of rare bipartisan fervor.

The outstanding question: Will

the occasion lift or suppress the young-players of Aberdeen, some of whom are only teenagers? Recourse if their nerve is strong enough, Aberdeen can certainly

I put the onus on the Scots be-cause, inexperienced though they are, they will set the mood. I do so after consultation with

Laurie Comningham, the only Brit-on ever to wear Real Madrid's famous white. "The strange thing about the Latin temperament," says Cum-ingham, "is that if opponents at-tack, Real come immediately out of

their shells. Action and reaction:" And possibly the strange thing about Cunningham, currently ou loan from Madrid to Manchester United, is that he has willingly supplied Aberdeen with a dossier on Spanish colleagues to whom he

may yet return.

And while a player's insight is never truly objective, the first-per-son Cunningham's advice sounds logical enough:

"If our opponents scored a goal straight away, we" — Real Madrid - "could be thrown off balance. It could upset us." Music. I'm sure, to the ears of

Aberdeen Manager Alex Ferguson. His team, after his own instincts, is more impressive in going for the throat of the enemy than in trying to defend its own. Ferguson, a rebel-rousing center-forward in his playing days, is of

an era of Scotsmen whose soccer ideals were framed by the indelible panache of Real Madrid's 7-3 European Cup triumph over Ein-tracht Frankfort, played at Hamp-In Chicago, Willie Upshaw and den Park in Glasgow in 1960.

Alfredo Goffin drove in 1960 unis. Indeed, until the current finaleach in a six-run sixth to back the round, the 41-year-old manager

SPORTS BRIEFS

CHICAGO (AP) — Paul Westhead was fired Tuesday after coaching the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-83 record the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-81 the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to a 1982-81 the National Basketball Association's Chicago Bulls to

TOKYO (UPI) - Guo Yuchua of China defeated countryman Car Zhenhua to retain his world men's singles title Monday at the World Table Tennis Championships, while Cao Yanhua of China turned back South Korean Yang Young Ja to take the women's crown. China won all but one of the seven titles contested during the 12-day event.

NBA Approves Franchise Sales CHICAGO (AP) - The National Basketball Association Monday approved the sale of the struggling franchises in Cleveland and Indianapolis to local businessmen, in each instance a pair of brothers.

Gordon and George Gund bought the Cleveland Cavaliers from Ted Stepien, while Melvin and Herbert Simon were given conditional approval on the purchase of the Indiana Pacers from Sam Nassi and Frank

For the Record

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — Birmingham's Scott Norwood kicked five field goals to set a United States Football League record and Herschel Walker of New Jersey was held to a career-low 28 yards as the Stallions beat the Generals, 22-7, here Monday night.

BOSTON (AP) — Former Red Sox shugger Tony Comgliaro, hospitalized for more than a year after a heart attack, underwent surgery Monday to remove part of a collapsed left hing.

Mariani, pending further documentation requested by the league.

Transition

BASEBALL American Leasus
BOSTON—Placed Jolle Voidez, Infletter, on the restricted list. Recalled Marin Sarrett, second baseman, from Powtucker of the Infernational Leasus. International League.
CHICAGO—Reactivated Britt Burns, pitcher, from the disabled list. Optioned Stave Mura, pitcher, to Denver of the Ameri-

can Association.
Stational League
Cinc(NNATI—Sent Ben Hayes, pitcher, to
Indianasels of the American Association,
Recoiled Green Harris and Brad Lesley,

FOOYBALL POUT SALE

National Football League

ATLANTA—Storned Rich Dison and David

Free linebackers, and Kevin Griffith, defensive end.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Dennis Winston,

Timebacker.
N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Mike Teeuws and

fersive tockle. Joe Joseby and Todd Halletrom, offensive tockles. Mark Murphy, free sofety, Charles Mann, detensive and, and Marcus Gilbert, running back, to a series of one-year contracts.

Puritoy, defensive ends. LOS ANGELES Signed Anthony Allen.

wide receiver.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Jeff Knapple, exarterback, and Joe Robinson, offensive tackle. Cut Leamon Hall, aparterback, and Chris Doice, offensive suard. This covered-winning service has been featured as the top & most exclusive Exact Service by USA & internalised news media including radio and TV.

Golf Money Leaders The Associated Press

"To us," says Aberdeen's Mark

ROB HUGHES (jargon nowadays for center-for-ward) who has bagged six of his

He thinks his pals have laid the ghost of reputations: "We've taken on Bayern Munich," he reasons, "and they were great names of Eu-rope as well."

How true, even though Aberdeen's precocious midfielders Neale Cooper and Neil Simpson looked overawed as, early in the quarterfinal, the Scots conceded two goals to Bayern.

Yet the teenagers blossomed as Aberdeen overhauled the West Germans to win, 3-2. They bloomed for three reasons: the calm leadership from defender Willie Miller, the never-say-die attack-ing of Peter Weir, Eric Black and McGhee - and Ferguson's tactical switch.

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Throwing delensive caution to the north wind, the manager sub-soluted two men; one reserve, John injury, but in any event Madrid's McMaster, composed the midfield. true matchwinners are Carlos Sanwhile another, John Hewitt, scored the winning goal.

Playing that night, but by no means as physically fit as he promises to be here was Aberdeen's most thrilling artiste, Gordon Stra-

throat of defenses. As a kid, he dreamed that he belonged to Real Madrid and, although he is far too young to have seen the man in ac-tion, he kitted himself out in allwhite and imagined he was Real's Ferenc Puskas — the greatest left lout of all time. If those ghosts of the past so per-

vade Aberdeen, what must it be like living with them in Madrid? Real for 30 years has had the power and glory — and cash — to lure stars from any country it chose. Hence Puskas and di Stefano, hence Gunther Netzer and Paul Breitner.

"It is an obligation to play better for Madrid than anywhere else in the world," Netzer once told me. That obligation is oow shared by Dutchman Johnny Metgod, who Come off it, di Stefano. Few marshals the Real defense, and the scotsmen ever run away from a tough but technically astute West German Uli Stielicke.

Not for the first time. Stielicke

tillans, the veteran goal-scorer, and Juanito, the explosive little ferret at his side, Between them, those two have contributed 11 of Real's 17 Euro-

pean goals this season, Santillana with his instincts for being in the right place at the right time, Juani-His red hair takes the eye as his instincts carry him to the heart and to a true Latin liable to take over a grand occasion with his marvelous dribbling skills from the right -- or to disgrace the scene with his vola-

For the game's sake, we must hope Juanito's mood is creative and that the near-criminal thuggery that exists in most Spanish sides is subdued. Juanito and the hard men Francisco Bonet and Isidoro San José have served more suspensions between them than all the Aberdeen squad members have in their

That sour note is not introduced by journalistic cynicism. It is more in response to di Stefano's disingenuous statement - "Aberdeen are tough and violent" based on seeing Aberdeen's response to one physical match against Celtic.

fight, but those words are hypocrisy and you know it. After the hide- and deed. Show us skill.



Laurie Cunningham ... Real dossier.

ous fouls perpetrated across Eu-rope by Barcelona, Valencia and dadrid last winter, the Italian referee must know it too. So please cut out the intimidation in word

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cisions, but had not won in six pre- ond and came home ou the third of Warren Cromartie's five hits. Carter hit his fifth home run of the year in the eighth, and singles by Raines and Cromartie plus a throwing error by shortstop Rafael Ramirez gave the Expos a run in

the ninth. Cromartie, who had hits in his last two at-bats in his previous game, tied club records with five hits in a game and seven consecurive hits. Walking two and striking out three, Rogers held the Braves hit-

less until Dale Murphy singled with one out in the fourth. Bob Horner followed with a double and Murphy scored when Rogers ritched wildly. The Braves added a run in the seventh when Chris Chambliss ripled and scored on Glenn Hubbard's single and another in the ninth on Chambliss's sixth homer

pitched four innings of one-hit relief to lead the Astros past New Orioles. York, 6-4. Trailing, 4-0, the Astros sent nine batters to the plate in the

Astros 6, Mets 4

In Houston, Phil Garner's two-

14 13 519 14 13 519 12; 14 462 13 519 19 In Los Angeles, Ken Landreaux, Toronto beat the White Sox, 6-1. the Aberdeen side from 12 17 444 472 who earlier had hit a home run to Cliff Johnson homered for Toronto school days, made a habit of the 12 20 255 665 tie the score, beat out an infield and Carlton Fisk for Chicago. his players in prematch talks:

of the season.

Paw Paw Ends Losing Streak,

The Associated Press OLDTOWN, Maryland — It took five miserable years, but the Paw Paw Pirates finally sno now "It may not mean much to win one game, but in our situa-tion, well, for the juniors and

Starts Another

senious this may have been the biggest game of their lives," said Guy Sharp, whose first game as baseball coach was also the first of the Pirates' 72game losing streak.
Nestled deep in West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle near the Maryland border, Paw Paw has one of the state's smallest high schools and hadn't won since defeating Hedgesville in 1978. But in the opener of a weekend doubleheader, the Pirates made victory look easy. "Now we don't have to say we could

have won, or we could have done that," said Sharp proudly after a 9-0 round over Oldtown. "Now we've done it." An embarrassed Oldtown came back to trample the Pirates in the nightcap, 11-5. Said Sharp: "We had a letdown."

USFL Standings ATLANTIC

5 5 0 500 226 284 N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Mike Teeuws and 3 7 6 300 141 240 Ren Versille centers? Cormoc Corner, Kint 1 9 0 3180 123 285 Wrighey and Pill McConkier, Wide receivers: Town Moore, Mark Shoop, Curits Alien, defending money winners town Moore, Mark Shoop, Curits Alien, defending and 1 188 Ricky Green, defensive bocks, and Dave 3 7 3 0 700 194 188 Ricky Green, defensive bocks, and Dave 3 5 0 500 185 124 Figure, defensive bocks, and Dave 3 5 0 500 185 124 free open contracts.

5 5 6 500 163 188 fockle, for a series of one-year contracts.

4 6 0 400 178 241 SEATTLE—Signed Darryl Growt, defensive faculty faculte, to a series of one-year contracts.

5 5 6 500 176 141 WASHINGTON—Signed Darryl Growt, de-

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or one-year contracts.

United States Footbell League

ARIZONA—Signed Ron Thomas, Ilnebacker, to a two-year contract. Walves Milke
Smith, wide receiver, Activated Wally Harry, return specialist, Randy Jostes and Bill

PONTE VEORA BEACH, Florido — The teoding money winners on the PGA tour through lost week's Houston Open;

1. Lanny Wodkins \$243,019.

هكذا من لاميل

to define than my father because she's Irish. Her aspirations were

more middle-class. She worked

for the Civil Service.

"I grew up in Smethwick, a working-class area of Birming-ham. We didn't live in a council

flat. We had our own house. My

mother wanted me to do some-thing with my life — although

what she had in mind was some-

thing different from what I did

do. My brother went to Cam-bridge. She knew Cambridge wasn't on the cards for me, so she

thought nursing would be good."

Because Walters had no idea

how to become an actress, she went along with her mother's

plan because it didn't require

much effort. But she never in-

tended actually to become a

liked impersonating people— like my relatives, Shirley Bassey, Eartha Kirt," she says. "I'd watch TV and then re-create the scenes

in my room. My parents encour-

aged my impersonations, never realizing what it would lead to.

an actress because I felt slightly inadequate as a child. I liked ob-

"I've always felt that I became

"When I was quite small I

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OBSERVER

A Blow Against Crime

By Russell Baker

EW YORK — News item: At New York's Citibank and it to drop the sum you want into a New York's Citibank, peo-readily accessible container. ple with less than \$5,000 on deposit are no longer permitted to deal with a teller. A new bank policy re- had been to the teller, had demandquires them to transact their busi-

Burton Choat, small-time bank robber, was carrying the note that had never failed. It said, "This is a stickup. Hand me \$500. Or else!!!! Entering New York's giant Citibank, he was pleased to note there were only two people ahead of him in the line at the teller's cage.

Usually there were 40 or 50 in hours of waiting before he could get his work done. On such a day recently he had told Mrs. Choat it wasn't worth ruining his arches for \$250 an hour and what did she

down to nicely.

"Good morning," said the teller, "Isn't it wonderful to be rich!" In reply, Choat slid his note through the window. The teller

us?" he asked. "If I had \$5,000, would I be had laughed, spending my time like this?" Choat And what

machines on the south wall," said Choat looked toward the south

wall. There were several lines. In the slightest interest? each line stood 40 or 50 people "Those machines," said Choat, waiting for attention from a mawaiting for attention from a ma-chine. A helpful bank worker noted Choat's dismayed expression. "are getting away with robbery, and nobody's doing anything about it. In the bank they'd proba-

inquired, "on how to withdraw a chine," laughably petty sum of money from your piddling bank account?"

handed it back unread, "Paupers naove." She was referring to work. are not permitted to transact their Choat cursed the banks for deny-business directly with me," she ing small depositors their dignity.

Burton Choat said she didn't understand. This was a stickup. He

chine, place your slip in its jaw

ed \$500. "Our tellers are no longer permitted to transact stickups involving less than \$5,000. They are not cost efficient" said the helpful bank worker, "You must deal with the machine."

Choat fled on foot, unpursued by the bank dicks.

They've probably found it's not line, and sometimes it took two cost efficient to pay bank dicks to chase robbers who want less than \$5,000," said Mrs. Choat, "So why didn't you put your note in the machine and get the usual \$500?"

on nour and what did she think of him rewriting his note to say. "Hand me \$600."

Choat glared in exasperation with Mrs. Choat. How could she have forestime their new could she "Burton." she had said. "the Lord has no place in His heart for the greedy. Five hundred a week is plenty, especially now that President Reagan has got inflation down so nicely. machine seized the 60 cents, refused to come across with the soda pop, and stared immediately at him while he shattered a knuckle vainly trying to recover his money?

Had she forgotten the time a cigthrough the window. The teller arette machine robbed him of glanced at it, then at Choot. "Do sou have \$5,000 on deposit with police about that, had demanded the machine's arrest. The police

And what about the time just replied.

"Then you are not permitted at this window," the teller explained.

last month in that Florida gift shop? He had bought a postcard for a pal, had written, "Sticking up "Well who do I band my note wonderful banks - wish you were here," and put a quarter in a stamp You must deal with one of the machine, The machine snatched hi money and kept its stamps to itself. Had he not complained to the Post Office? Had the Post Office shown

"Do you need instruction," she bly arrest me for assaulting a ma-

"If you're afraid the machines om your piddling bank account?" are going to steal your note, " said Choat handed her his note. She Mrs. Choat, "you've only one alter-

Educating Julia

A British Actress Ponders Parallels Between Her Role and Herself

By Nancy Mills International Herald Tribuse

ONDON - Americans have always had difficulty understanding Britain's rigid class structure. They have been enterthe royal family and, equally, have heard about the eccentricities of London's working-class Cockneys. But none of it really relates to life in the United States, where just about everybody belongs to the vast middle class or thinks they do.

A new movie, which just opened in Britain and will appear in the United States later this year, provides another perspec-tive. "Educating Rita!" tells the story of what happens when an English working-class girl decides to "discover meself" by taking some college extension classes.

Produced and directed by Lewis Gilbert, the film is based on a two-character play that opened in London in 1980 and ran for more than two years. For her performance as the hairdresser trying to improve her mind, Julie Walters received the London Drama Crit-in a ics' Best New Actress Award.

movie, this time opposite Mindule-class people. I had not movie, this time opposite Mindule-class to them. They weren't intelligent middle-class people." she adds.

"You can't escape class. Willy respect to the control in the professor's study, the change class this way: "You heard the homb was about to so off in only in the professor's study, the film has been opened up to show the campus and the two characters' lives away from school.

Willy Russell, who wrote "Educating Rita!" on a commission from the Royal Shakespeare Company, also did the screenplay. Once a hairdresser who decided to go to college at age 20, Russell admits the story is highly

autobiographical, Walters, 33, finds it a bit auto-biographical herself. Born into a working-class family, she says she came up against the class system at an early age, "In elementary school the nuns tried to change my accent," she remembers. In England, accent is a dead givea-way to class, "My father speaks

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SPAIN

like I do, I thought to myself. Why should I change?. "I remember when I was seven

i was slapped when I said 'bath' wrong. But I refused to change the way I talked. It was a matter tained by it in "My Fair Lady" of self-respect. You shouldn't say and "Upstairs, Downstairs." to a seven-year old. The way you They have followed the antics of the royal family and, equally have heard about the eccentricity were my world, and I didn't want that world to be put down. I didn't see any point in speaking 'standard' English. That wasn't

As a teen-ager, she found out why the nuns were so persistent. "My first boyfriend was middleclass," she explains. "The first time I went to his house was like going to the moon. They were speaking another language. It made me angry."

Now after eight years as an ac-tress — one of the few British professions where class doesn't matter — Walters is comfortable being herself. Unlike Rîta, she kept her Birmingham accent, but she knows the right wines to or-der and how to fit in with any

However, she does recall being "in a restaurant the other day and next to me was this table of She plays Rita again in the middle-class people. I had noth-

> the bomb was about to go off in Nagasaki, so you ran to Hiroshims and the bomb went off there. You can't escape.' Rita is stuck between two worlds. Class stops those worlds from being able to

"Class is impossible to define," says Walters. "Middle class means so many things that don't necessarily have to do with money. A working-class person can he very wealthy. We'd call him nouveau riche." She snickers. "If you are trained for a profession, you can move up a class. Education changes people. But you can't move down in class — although some people think it's

Julia Walters, Michael Caine in "Educating Rita." "Class has to do with culture. ing." But she avoided formal My father was a builder and dec-training.

orator [construction worker].

Manual skills tend to be workingclass. My mother is more difficult In high school I hated the people who took drama I did my own form of entertaining: shout-ing out comments in class. In my last year I goofed off a lot and didn't prepare for my exams. The school sent me home with a note school sent me home with a note about my bad performance, but I never gave it to my parents. I'd applied to a nursing program at the local hospital, and when they accepted me I told my parents I'd go. That way I wouldn't have to the the school way. take the school exams."

Halfway through the program, she switched to a college in Man-chester where she could study drama. Only then did she discover she had a talent for learning accents. "In my first acting job," she recalls, "I had to play a Liverpool granny. A cleaning woman I knew tanght me the accent in a week. She wrote out all my speeches phonetically. Now I can do Irish, Welsh, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cockney and New York Jewish lesbian.

"I identify with Rita's need and desire to change things,"
Waiters says. "My own family
was much more aware than Rita's
family, and that's what makes the difference between us. My education was better than hers. There but for the grace of God their motivations. I liked putting out their motivations. I liked putting myself in others' shoes. I found other people's problems fascinational Ritas." Most of my friends from high school are still back home with

Award to Solzhenitsyn

came famous with his 1962 novel about a Soviet labor camp, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," set in what he called in a later book "The Gulag Archipelago." Expelled from his homeland in 1974 for writings critical of Soviet life that were published abroad, Solzhenitsyn criticized both the Communist countries and the West for godlessness. Solzhenitsyn, 11th winner of the Templeton Prize, recalled the controversy in the United States last year over the visit to the Soviet Union of the American evangelist, the Rev. Billy Graham, who won the 1982 prize. Graham, he said, "lent public support to Communist lies by his deplorable statement that he had not noticed the persecution of religion in the

Remember Cecil Andrews of Jacksonville, Alabama, who called a nearby television station last March 4, and said he was tired of being unemployed and planned to set himself on fire in the town

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, 64, flames, but only after 25 second and the attempt proved futile. A rereight weeks in the hospital, A misyn, who flew to London from his home in Cavendish, Vermont, to accept the prize, "a pioneer in the renaissance of religion in atheist nations," Man's desertion of God was the cause of two world wars and other great disasters of modern times, the exiled Soviet writer said in his acceptance speech. He recalled that 50 years ago in his childhood be heard old men explain the turmoil of the Russian Revolution by saying: "Men have forgotten God, that's why all this has happened." The same is true in the rest of the world — it is "the princinal trais" of the save a week he goes to a hor in Anniston for burn therap. Why did he do it? He recalls drink, ing beer in a bar before calling the thing popped into my mind." It says. "I didn't know if they would need they wouldn't." Andrews, who is that the cameramen did not try to station. "It was just the first thing popped into my mind." It says wouldn't." Andrews, who is that the cameramen did not try to stop him sooner. "I think if it has been me," he save "I was in the hospital, Ar drews, the father of two small children, is back in Jacksonville at the home of his mother. Bandages sti cover much of his scarred body. A least twice a week he goes to a hor pital in Anniston for burn therap. Why did he do it? He recalls drink, ing beer in a bar before calling the recalls drink.

To station. "It was just the first thing popped into my mind." It says. "I didn't know if they would have wouldn't." Andrews, who is that the cameramen did not try to stop him sooner. "I think if it has been me," he save "I was the father of two small chew, is back in Jacksonville at the home of his mother. Bandages sti cover much of his scarred body. A least twice a week he goes to a hor pital in Anniston for burn therap.

To sum of the father of two small chew, is back in Jacksonville at the bone of his mother. Bandages sti cover much of his scarred body. A least twice a week he goes to a hor pital in Anniston for burn therap.

To sum of the father of two small chew, is back in Jacksonville at the — it is "the principal trait of the stopped the guy. I really would entire 20th century," he told an inhave." At WHMA, the manager ternational audience in London's Harry Mabry, notes that the camer ancient Guildhall. Solzhenitsyn be- amen were counting on others to stop Andrews. But he sums up the station's reaction: "It hurts. I causes, a lot of self-evaluation and

> Withie Nelson and the group Alabama continued to dominate the country music scene by winning two awards each at the 18th annual Academy of Country Music Awards at Buena Park, California Nelson's "Always on My Mind," a gentle ballad dating back to the early 1970s, was named single of the year, and the album of the same name won top LP honors,
> "Always on My Mind" had earned
> two songwriting awards and a
> country male performing award for Nelson at the Grammy awards in February. Alabama won entertainer of the year and best vocal group awards. Michael Murphey was named best new male vocalist and Karen Brooks best new female vo-

The Italian climber Reinhold square? When two cameramen arrived, the 37-year-old roofet doused himself with lighter fluid and struck a match. The TV camerer of the control of the contro era ground away as flames enve-loped Andrews. After 82 seconds, a cent on May 5 was 38-year-old fireman with an extinguisher put Messner's 10th conquest of a sumout the blaze. Andrews was taken .mit of at least 8,000 meters high. to a hospital in Birmingham in crit-ical condition. The TV station, the only solo ascent of Mount WHMA in Anniston, Alabama, Everest—the world's highest peak was criticized widely on its ethics - without using oxygen. The in covering news. One of its camer-amen had tried to put out the not immediately available.

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